













THE  
Copper Plate Magazine.

OR  
*Elegant Cabinet of Picturesque Views.*

CONSISTING OF

SUBLIME AND INTERESTING

Views

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

*Beautifully Engraved by the Most*

EMINENT ARTISTS

from the Paintings and Drawings of the

FIRST MASTERS.

VOL. III.

L O N D O N.

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## ADVERTISEMENT TO THE THIRD VOLUME.

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THE Proprietor of the *Copper-Plate Magazine*, on the completion of his Third Volume, feels it incumbent on him to express his grateful sense of the extensive patronage that has been afforded to his arduous undertaking.

Though, during the progress of his Work, the expense of drawings, engravings, paper, and printing, has been very much increased, he has disdained to depart from his original terms of publication, and, taking an illiberal advantage of the advanced state of the Work, to raise the price of it; a practice by no means uncommon. Uninfluenced by mercenary motives, he finds the truest satisfaction to arise from the credit of public approbation; and if in the past volumes the mind has been informed, and the eye of the Amateur and of the Artist been gratified, the Proprietor assures his Subscribers, that the succeeding volume shall rather exceed than fall short of the merits of the former.

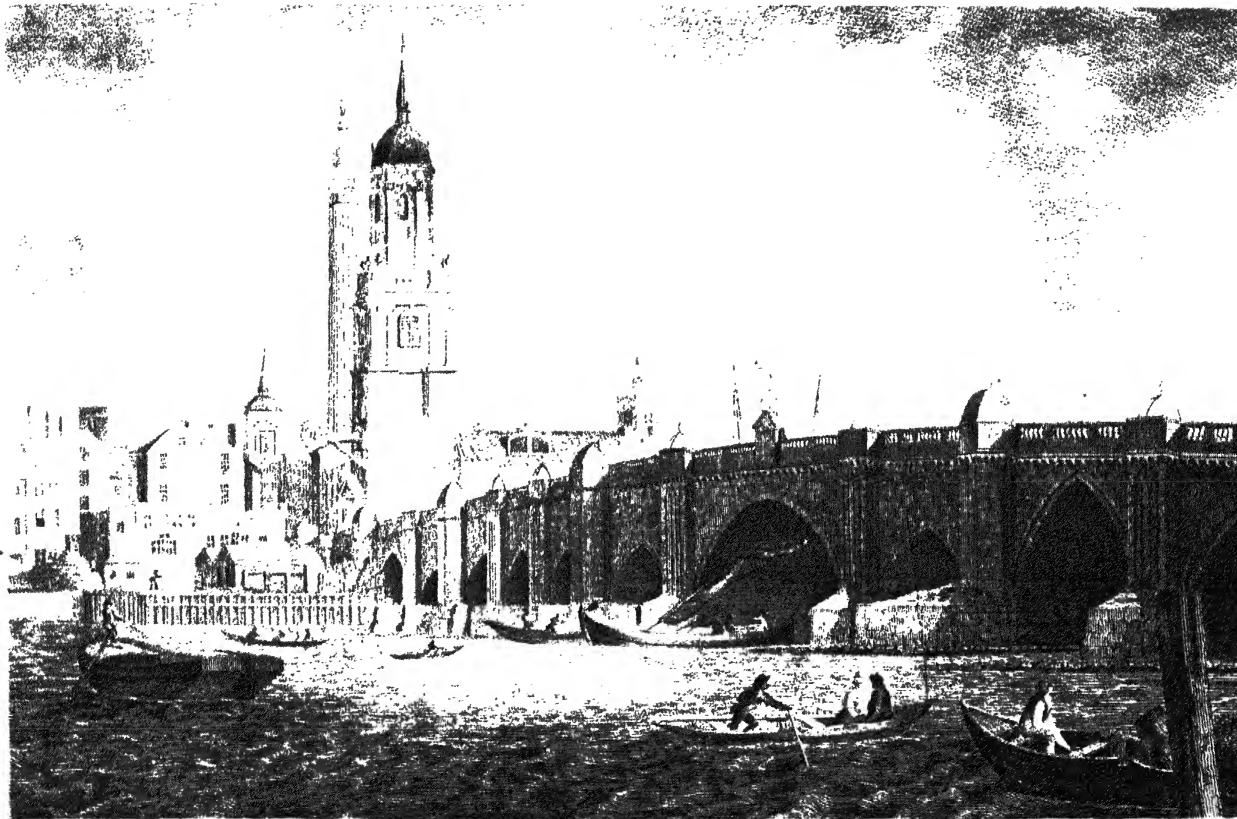
The flattering testimonies he has received from the Nobility and Gentry in different parts of the kingdom induce him to believe, that by no other work of the kind has this been surpassed, in the regularity of its publication, the uniformity of its appearance, or the general style of its execution: and he trusts, that when completed (as in two years it will be) it will form the most numerous and interesting Collection of Views, with illustrative descriptions, ever laid before the Public in this or any other country: and at no higher expense to the purchaser than One Shilling per month.

It is requested of those Ladies and Gentlemen who have neglected to take the Numbers regularly, that they will as early as possible apply for the deficient Numbers, as from the present state of the impression it cannot be long in the Proprietor's power to complete sets with uniform excellence; for (with the reserve of a very few, which he means to sell at an advanced price in complete volumes) the earliest impressions are always first delivered; and, consequently, to those who apply the latest must fall impressions of somewhat inferior character.





The River and



LONDON BRIDGE.







# LONDON BRIDGE.

NUMB. LI.

PLATE CI.

OF all public edifices, bridges must ever be considered among the most important; and if LONDON BRIDGE be not the most ancient in the kingdom, it is certainly entitled to the first rank among works of public accommodation.

Before any bridge was constructed, we find a ferry existed near this spot: the last possessor of it, a female, left the profits of the ferry, together with other bequests, for the building and endowment of a religious house for the reception of nuns. This house being afterwards converted into a monastery of priests, known by the name of *St. Mary Overys*, they built a bridge of timber, about the year 960; which being burnt down about 1135, was rebuilt of wood in 1163. The repairs of this bridge were, however, so expensive, that in 1176 the foundation was laid for one of stone, a little westward of the former; and this great work was completed in 1209, being 915 feet in length, and 73 in breadth, and having houses on both sides, leaving a space of 23 feet for passage. It was founded on enormous piles closely placed; upon them planks 10 inches thick were laid across and strongly bolted together; and on these were placed the stones bedded in pitch to above high-water mark. Four years after the completion of this work (10th July, 1212) a fire broke out in Southwark, which communicating to the bridge, on which were collected an immense concourse of people, they began to seek safety in flight, but were unexpectedly hemmed in between two fires, for by the force of a strong south wind the flames had caught the other end of the bridge. To save them from destruction, several vessels approached the bridge; but too many people rushing on board, several sunk, and more than 3000 persons perished.

Our limits will not permit us to mention all the calamities that have befallen LONDON BRIDGE: we shall therefore only recapitulate some of them, and say, that it was rebuilt by brief from Edward I.; destroyed by flood, 1282; rebuilt about 1381; received many injuries in different insurrections, when the strong tower that was upon it, and the drawbridge, stopped the insurgents, and preserved the city from their ravages; in 1633, partially consumed; again suffered in the general conflagration of London in 1666, which began near it on the spot distinguished by the Monument; the bridge was afterwards repaired, in which state it remained till 1758. In that year, while the centre arch was being enlarged for the benefit of navigation, a temporary bridge which had been erected was, on the 11th of April, entirely consumed. Parliament granted an aid of 15,000*l.* toward improving the bridge, in consequence of which it assumed its present form, the houses were all removed, and a passage left of 31 feet for carriages, and of seven on each side for foot-passengers. But though the land passage of the bridge is so commodious over nineteen unequal arches, it must be remarked, that its construction with large irregular piers, and long-projecting sterlings, still so confines the water, as to cause a very considerable fall, dangerous for small craft even now, and in which thousands have perished.

The water-works, now so beneficial to the city, were originally corn-mills; and in 1582, Peter Morrice, a Dutchman, constructed the first engine here for supplying the city with water.

We shall conclude our account of this bridge with the following remarkable anecdote of intrepid gallantry:

About the year 1536, Edmund Osborn (an ancestor of the Duke of Leeds), then an apprentice to Sir W. Hewett, who resided on the bridge, saw the infant daughter of his master fall out of window from the arms of a careless maid-servant into the river; and he immediately, leaping from the same window into the foaming current, brought her safely to land. When she became marriageable, though addressed by the Earl of Shrewsbury and several other men of rank, the noble-minded father declared, that as Osborn had saved her, he should have her for a wife; and in consequence of this marriage Osborn became possessed of an immense fortune, and served the office of sheriff of London in 1575, and that of lord mayor in 1582.







*View of the Abbey ruins from the river.*

*Detail of the bridge and the river.*

FIRKHAM ABBEY, YORKSHIRE





KIRKHAM ABBEY, Yorkshire, founded for canons of the order of St. Augustline, by Sir Walter L'Espie, and his lady, A. D. 1112, on account of the death of Walter, their only son (in the description of Rivalx Abbey, Plate xxii. of this work, is a farther account of this nobleman). This Abbey, with an annual revenue belonging to it of above 300*l.* it is supposed, was surrendered by John Kildwick, the last prior, in 1539; for which he was allowed 50*l.* a-year for his life.

This priory is situated in the center of a delightful valley, close by the river Derwent, about six miles from Malton, and twelve from York, and once afforded the most interesting and picturesque scenery; but its ancient beauty is now almost destroyed, and the venerable pile itself has not escaped the ravages of time.

The annexed Plate is a View of the principal remains of that once magnificent structure. According to Mr. Gent's account, it has been most curiously ornamented with carved work; and (the same historian says) in 1733, contiguous to the gate, flood part of the great house, originally the habitation of pilgrims, who were entertained during ten days, when their necessities were examined into and supplied.

Near the Abbey flood a large church, with two steeples at the west end. Within the gate was a small chapel of ease near the great church, repaired for the use of the parishioners by Madam Frances Crowther, then lady of the manor, who also repaired the cross near the Abbey gate.

Southward of this priory may be perceived the cellars, now rude and broken. Over these cellars was a spacious hall, or dining-room. From a door, north-west, was the entrance into the bowling-green; near which on the west side, in the wall, are stalls or seats; and over one of them may yet be perceived, in painting, an abbot or prior conferring his benediction.

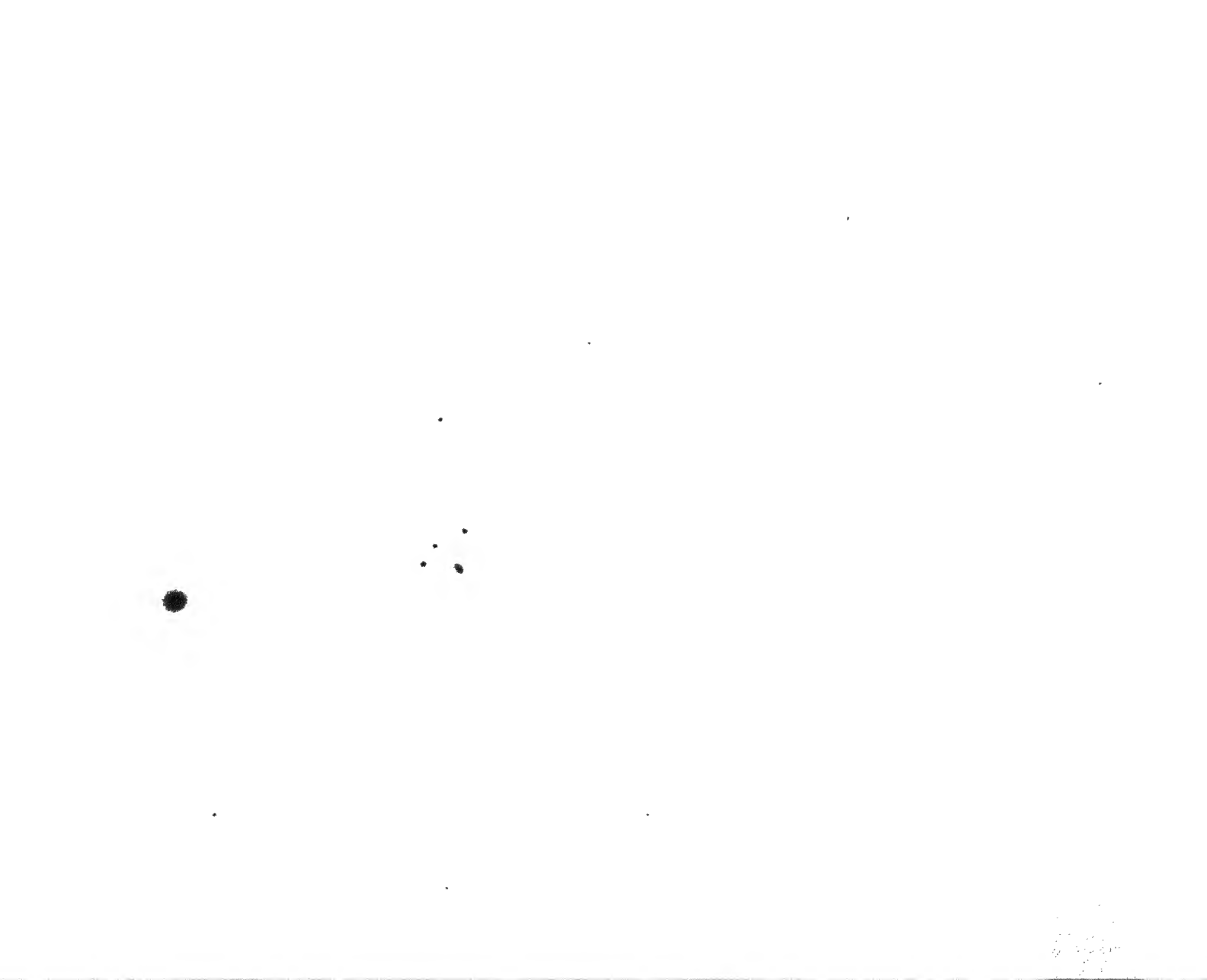
The south-west parts of this priory appear to be the ruins of a dormitory. A small part of the east wall of the chancel yet remains; and, until the year 1784, flood a stupendous Gothic tower, curiously and beautifully interwoven with ivy, which was then blown down by a high wind. It is said, that underneath the ruins there is a curious marble pavement, supposed to cover the remains of many famous persons: and it is conjectured with some degree of probability, that there is a spacious subterranean passage from the Abbey towards Malton, which extends more than a mile.

About a quarter of a mile north-east from the Abbey are two fine wells; one of them was encompassed in a circular manner with a stone wall, from which, by leaden pipes, the water was conveyed under ground to the Abbey.

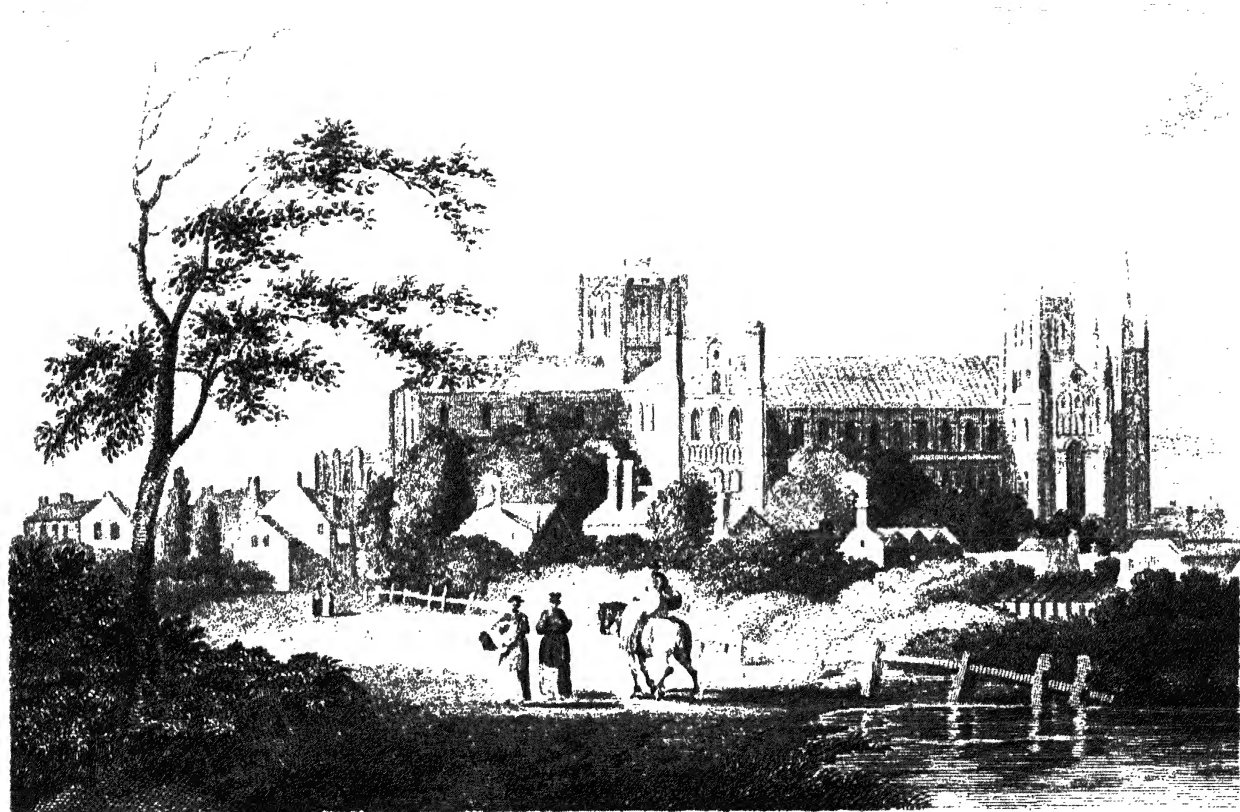
What compass of ground the priory of KIRKHAM has once covered, it is difficult to ascertain. The foundations that are visible are greatly extended; and, though much overgrown with herbage, the farmers frequently dig up the stones, which they burn into lime.

The scattered remains of this venerable priory are very sufficient to give a high opinion of its ancient magnificence.









View from the River, looking towards the Cathedral.

— Engraved by J. H. Sturges, from a drawing by W. H. Sturges.

## PETERBOROUGH





IS a small city in the county of Northampton, on the river Nen, 81 miles north-west from London. In this place (then a village called Medeshamsted) Wolphere, king of Mercia, A. D. 655, laid the foundation of a stately monastery, dedicated to St. Peter, which, after his death, was carried on by his brothers Penda and Ethelred, and their two sisters Kinaburgha and Kinefwith. In this monastery the Abbot of Croyland and his monks, flying for refuge from the Danes in the year 870, were overtaken and murdered in a court, afterwards called the Monk's Church-yard, on account of their having been all interred there, and to this day may be seen the tomb-stone, with their effigies, which was erected over their common grave. In the Danish desolations, however, this building was demolished, its inhabitants destroyed, and it lay in ruins for above 100 years, when it was restored in greater beauty by Ethelwold bishop of Winchester, with the assistance of King Edgar, and of his chancellor Adulph, who became abbot of it. Thus it continued an abbey-church till the Dissolution, when Henry VIII. made the village a city, the abbot a bishop, and the monastery a cathedral, with a chapter, consisting of a dean and six prebendaries, who are lords of the manor, and elect all the city officers. Though formerly in the diocese of Lincoln, it now became a diocese of itself, comprising the counties of Northampton and Rutland.

PETERBOROUGH has one parish-church beside the cathedral, which is a most noble Gothic fabric, and was much more so before it was defaced in the civil wars. The west front, which is 156 feet in breadth, is supported by three of the tallest arches in England, and is particularly to be admired for its column-work. The cloister is large, and the windows finely stained with scripture-history, the History of Wolphere the founder, and the succession of its abbots.

In this cathedral is a memorandum of one John Scarlet, the sexton, who interred Queen Catharine, wife of Henry VIII. and, 50 years afterwards, Mary Queen of Scots. He lived 95 years, and is recorded as having buried the whole parish twice over.

The city is governed by a mayor, recorder, and aldermen, by a charter of Henry VIII. dated September 4, 1541, and sends two members to Parliament. The present representatives (1796) are, Richard Benyon, Esq. and the Hon. Lionel Damer.

After the town of PETERBOROUGH became a city, it was dignified with the title of an earldom in the person of John Lord Mordaunt, created Earl of Peterborough by Charles I. 1627. This title still remains in the family of the Mordaunts, who are Earls both of Peterborough and Monmouth.

As a bishopric PETERBOROUGH is the poorest, as a city the smallest, though as a town one of the oldest in England.

The river Nen, over which it has a wooden bridge, is navigable to it by barges, which bring coal, corn, &c. The air is said to have been formerly unwholesome on account of its vicinity to the fens, but these having lately been drained, a better circulation of air has been procured, and the country, of course, rendered more salubrious.

The streets are well built, and there is a handsome market-house, over which are held the assizes and sessions. The market is on Saturday, and the fairs for horses held on the 10th of July and the 2d of October.









TENBRIDGE.





# TUNBRIDGE.

NUMB. LII.

PLATE CIV.

TUNBRIDGE, or the Town of Bridges, is a market-town in the county of Kent, situate upon the river Tunn, and four other little rivulets, over each of which is a stone bridge, and their united streams run almost immediately into the Medway. It stands five miles from Sevenoaks, and 30 from London.

On the southern bank of the river are to be seen the ruins of an old castle, where, says Lambard, there does not appear by Doomsday-book to have been one at the Conquest, although some mention is made of the castle of TUNBRIDGE in the Conqueror's reign, and he therefore supposes it was built soon after that book was made. The present, however, we know are what remains of one built, or the former probably enlarged by Richard, Earl of Clare, a natural son of Richard I. Duke of Normandy, who, as Camden tells us, exchanged his lordship of Eriony, in Normandy, for TUNBRIDGE. His successors, Earls of Glocester, held the manor of TUNBRIDGE of the see of Canterbury, upon condition of being stewards at the instalment of the archbishops, and have a grant of the wardship of their children. This castle was taken by King Stephen, and afterwards by King John, and Henry III. who garrisoned it.

TUNBRIDGE is entered from London by a stone causeway, made at the expence of a private individual in 1528; this town in general was formerly very indifferent, but has of late been improved: and the church is a neat structure in the modern stile of building. About four or five miles south of the town are the celebrated Wells, named after it, being used in this parish, though the springs that supply them really rise in another.

Sir Andrew Judd, Lord Mayor of London, who was a native of this place, founded here a very considerable free-school, on which an estate was settled by Parliament in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The school was, by Sir Andrew, entrusted for ever to the direction of the Skinners' Company, and the celebrated essayist Dr. Knox is at present the high master of it.

TUNBRIDGE market is on Fridays, and the fairs on Ash Wednesday, July 5, and October 29. Here are three constables, one for the town, and the others for Southborough and Helden, in each of which a part of it is situated. Near it was anciently TUNBRIDGE forest, the place now known by the name of South Frith.

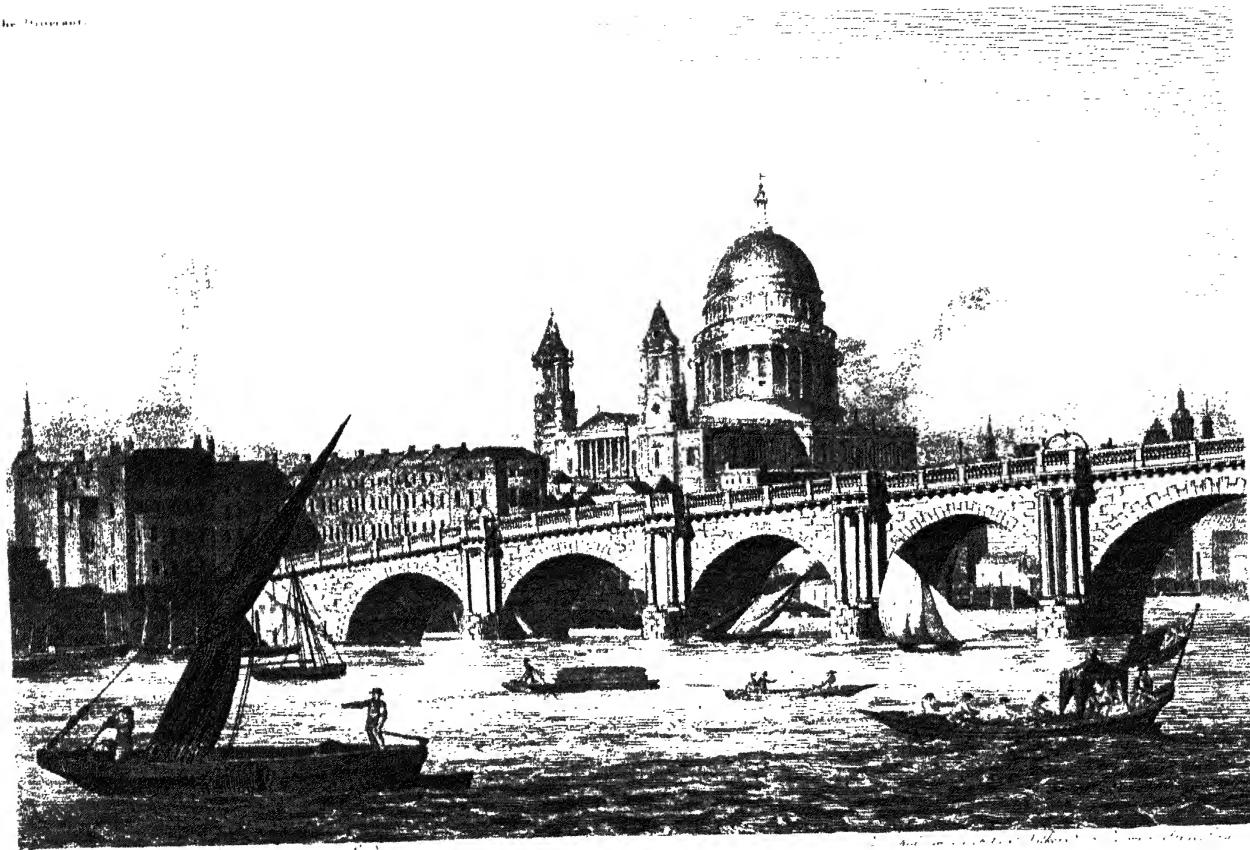
In the reign of Edward I. it sent burgesses to Parliament; but it has since lost that privilege, by what means, however, we are not informed.

VOL. III.





The Government.









THIS bridge, the second in proceeding up the Thames, is confessedly before any other in point of taste and elegance; it was erected, at the expence of 152,840*l.* from the design of Robert Mylne, Esq. and will transmit his name to posterity. It was opened for foot passengers in six years from laying the first stone, two years after for horses, and the year following, *viz.* 1769, for carriages. The expence of its erection was defrayed by a toll on all passengers, and the bridge opened toll free in 1780. It is 995 English feet in length, and the arches only nine in number, which being elliptical, the apertures for navigation are large, while the bridge itself is low. The width of the center arch is 100 feet, and those next the shore on each side 70. The carriage way is 28 feet wide, and the raised pavement for foot passengers on each side 7. Over the piers are recesses, supported by Ionic pillars and pilasters; and at each end of the bridge, flights of stone steps, defended by iron rails, for the convenience of taking water.

Our limits will not permit us to say more than that from it is the best point of view for that magnificent structure, St. Paul's Cathedral, which, with the general appearance of London and Westminster, fill the spectator with astonishment.

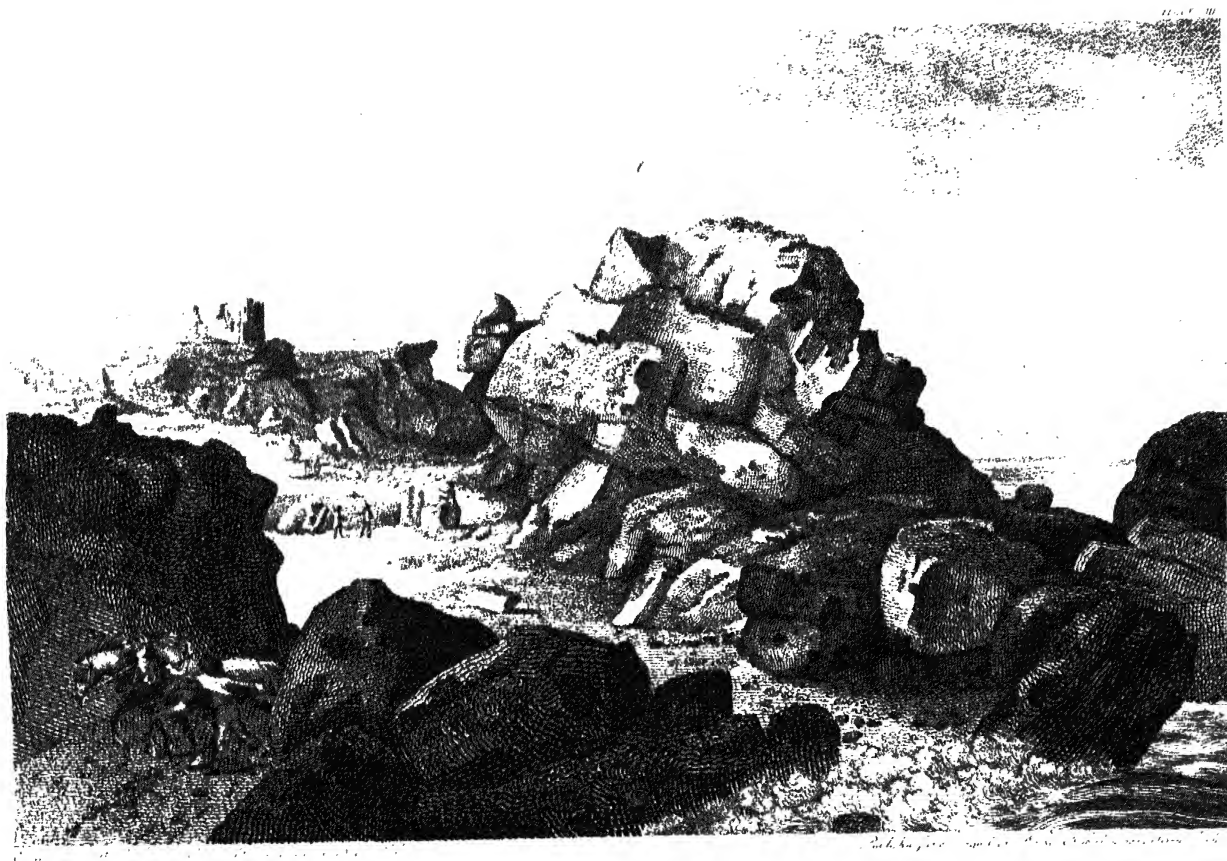
The river Fleet, now inclosed in an arch, falls into the Thames close to the north end of this bridge, which, standing on ground formerly belonging to a convent of Black Friars, it obtained that name, though not at first intended, as will appear by the following inscriptions engraven on large plates of pure tin, deposited, together with several pieces of gold, silver, and copper coin of King George the Second, under the first stone that was laid:

Ultimo die Octobris, anno ab incarnatione  
MDCCCLX,  
auspiciatissimo principe GEORGIO Tertio  
regnum jam incunte,  
Pontis hujus, in reipublice commodum  
urbisq; majestatem,  
(Latè tum flagrante bello)  
à S. P. Q. L. suscepti,  
Primum Lapidem posuit  
THOMAS CHURCH, Miles,  
Prætor:  
ROBERTO MYLNE Architecto.  
Utque apud posteritas extet monumentum  
voluntatis sue erga urbem,  
qui vigere ingenii, animi constantiâ  
probitas & virtutis suæ felici quâdam contagione,  
(favente Deo)  
Insulæque GEORGII secundi auspiciis  
Imperium Britannicum  
in Asiâ, Africâ, & Americâ,  
restituit, auxit, & stabilavit,  
Neque patriæ antiquum honorem & auctoritatem  
inter Europæ gentes instauravit;  
Cives Londinenses, uno consensu,  
Hujus Ponti inscribi voluerunt nomen  
GULIELMI PITT.

On the last day of October, in the year 1760,  
and in the beginning of the most auspicious  
reign of GEORGE the Third,  
Sir THOMAS CHURCH, Knight, Lord Mayor,  
laid the first stone of this Bridge,  
Undertaken by the Common Council of London,  
(amidst the rage of an extensive war)  
for the public accommodation,  
and ornament of the city:  
ROBERT MYLNE being the architect.  
And that there might remain to posterity  
a monument of this city's affection to the Man  
who, by the strength of his genius,  
the steadiness of his mind,  
and a certain kind of happy contagion of his probity and spirit,  
(under the Divine favour,  
and fortunate auspices of GEORGE the Second)  
recovered, augmented, and secured,  
the British Empire  
in Asia, Africa, and America,  
And restored the ancient reputation  
and influence of his country  
amongst the nations of Europe;  
The Citizens of London have unanimously voted  
this Bridge to be inscribed with the name of  
WILLIAM PITT.







CORFLAND





THIS place, formerly an island, but now only a peninsula, forming a part of the county of Dorsetshire, stands a league from the main land of Britain, yet it is almost joined by a prodigious riff of beach, which runs from the island so near the shore of England, that passengers ferry over with a boat and a rope, the water not being above half a stone's throw in width; and the riff of beach, ending as it were at that inlet of water, turns away west, and runs parallel with the shore quite to Abbotsbury, a town about seven miles beyond Weymouth.

PORTLAND is one continued rock, about seven miles in compass; and though the soil is scarcely a foot deep, it produces excellent barley, oats, and wheat. In the quarries are found many curious petrifications. The stone also is prized above all others of this kingdom for its whiteness and durability; St. Paul's Cathedral, many churches, the bridges, and other public edifices in London, are built chiefly with it.

From an immense cliff near the old church is seen Peverel Point, a vast heap of undermined rocks at the corner of the island of Purbeck, whose attractive chasm threatens destruction on all who approach. This was the spot where the unfortunate Halfewell Indiaman, and most of its crew, met their untimely fate.

The wild grandeur of this island invites large parties of pleasure from Weymouth in the summer season. Here are two inns for their accommodation; but the principal one is the Portland Arms, kept by Mr. Gibbs, at which house his Majesty has usually refreshed in his excursions thither.

Here are also two light-houses, illuminated by patent reflectors, that are seen many leagues on the Channel.

The inhabitants of PORTLAND are tall, well-made, healthy, robust, and long-lived; and to a singular custom peculiar to the place this advantage is attributed. "The people (Mr. Smeaton tells us), as they are bred to hard labour, are very early in a condition to marry and to provide for a family; they intermarry with one another, rarely forming connections on the main land. The ceremony of marriage has, from time immemorial, been seldom solemnized till the woman is pregnant; thus their marriages are generally productive. Their mode of courtship is, that a young woman never admits of the serious addresses of a lover, but on supposition of a thorough probation. When she becomes pregnant, she tells her parents, her father informs his, and he tells his son it is then proper time to be married: but if, after a competent time of courtship, it does not appear from such a circumstance that they are destined by Providence for each other, the affair is broken off; and, as it is a maxim with the PORTLAND women never to admit a plurality of lovers at one time, their honour is no way tarnished; and she soon obtains another lover."

The VIEW represents one of the principal quarries, whence they ship the stone; and the ruins of an old fortress, called Bow and Arrow Castle, considered as coeval with the time of William Rufus; but of it we find no other notice in history, than its capture from King Stephen for the Empress Maude. There is another strong castle at the landing-place, built by Henry VIII.





Engraved from a drawing by J. G. S. J. 1840.

View of Sidmouth from the Hill of St. Andrew.

SIDMOUTH.

# S I D M O U T H.

NUMB. LIV.

PLATE CVII.

THIS is a small town on the sea-shore of Devonshire, situated at the mouth of the river Side, and was formerly a more considerable place than at present, its harbour being now nearly choaked up. It is, however, still the principal fishing town in the county, and furnishes the neighbouring parts with that kind of provisions.

SIDMOUTH is 158 miles west by south from London, about 36 miles from Plymouth, and 10 from Exeter; it has a well-supplied market on Saturdays, a fair on Easter Tuesday, and another on the Monday after the 10th of September, for cattle.

This town is of late tolerably frequented in the bathing season, for which purpose the beach is peculiarly well adapted, and here are to be met the usual amusements of such places.

The white house near the center of the View is a small villa called PEAK, from the hill on which it stands being so named; it is the seat of E. Baruh Loufada, Esq. who, having purchased a large estate in this neighbourhood, built it on the site of an old barn, which had long occupied a situation hardly to be equalled for picturesque beauty.

The view of the town, the sea, the shipping, &c. &c. render PEAK an enchanting spot; the house is neat, commodious, and well furnished; but not large. The grounds prettily disposed.

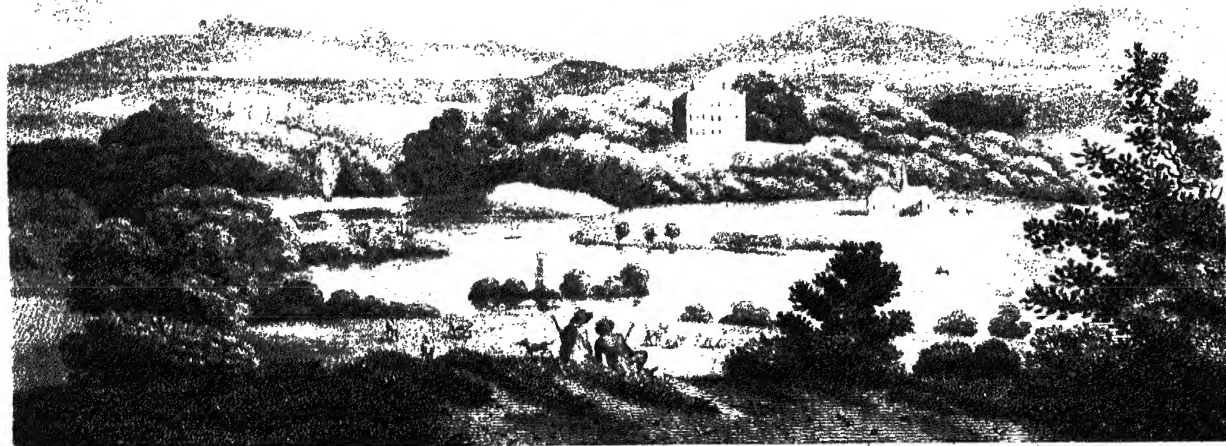
There is also a peculiar neatness in the enclosures, the gates of which are, together with the house, annually white-washed; and thus contribute, in contrast with the hedges, to enliven the scene.

This VIEW being taken from a very eminent station, the river, as it runs very near it, cannot be seen.

VOL. III.







*View of the River from the Bridge*

*View of the River from the Bridge*

DALSWINTON. Nithdale





# DALSWINTON

NUMB. LIV.

PLATE CVIII.

IS situated on the banks of the Nith, seven miles above Dumfries, in that district of the county called Nithsdale.

Here formerly stood a proud fortress, once a seat of the Galwegian Reguli, when they were independent princes. It was afterwards the favourite residence of John Cummyng, who was slain by King Robert Bruce in the Friary church at DUMFRIES; and was granted by that king to a son of Stewart of Bonkeil, an ancestor of the present Earl of Galloway. From the Stewart family it went to the Romes, afterward to the Maxwells; DALSWINTON was at length purchased by PATRICK MILLER, Esq. deputy governor of the bank of Scotland, who built the present house, and greatly improved the beauty of the place.

To adorn this mansion Mr. Miller employed Mr. Macsmith, a landscape-painter of great professional merit at Edinburgh, to paint him several pictures. The present VIEW is engraved after one of them, the size of it five feet long, by three and a quarter broad, procured for us by Robert Riddle, Esq. of Glenriddle, in this county, to whose friendship we are indebted for the views of Friars Carse, Lufs, Dumfries, &c. &c. in North Britain.

On the water seen in front of the view (which is the river) are some double-keeled ships worked by wheels invented by Mr. Miller, who has several models of great guns on a new construction also of his invention. This ingenious gentleman is well known to have invented the carronades which were of such eminent service in the last war.

The tower on the island is built for a pigeon-house, and has a pleasing effect from the mansion.

In the distance appears that lofty hill called Criffel, in Galloway, whose height is 1900 feet above the level of the sea; also the spires of Dumfries, and the river Nith meandering through its rich vale.









*View out of the hill, looking towards the river.*

*View out of the hill, looking towards the river.*

AYTON.





# A Y T O N.

NUMB. LV.

PLATE CIX.

THIS most delightful village, five miles from Scarborough, on the York road, is situate on the banks of the Derwent, which is crossed by a handsome stone bridge of four Roman arches. The river winds through the village in a confined current, but soon expands to a deep and broader stream, frequently visited by anglers, for the very fine trout of which it is particularly productive.

In a pleasant field to the west of AYTON stands an ancient, picturesque building (seen in the annexed print) formerly a splendid mansion, belonging to the family of the *Eures*, who possessed large estates in these parts, and in the neighbourhood of Malton. This once magnificent structure exhibits an awful picture of the ravages of time, and the inattention of man; for by the many curious arches, and stone-staircases, now in ruin, it appears to have been strongly built, and well finished in the *Gothic* style.

This village gave name to the noble family of the *Atton's Knights*, descended from the illustrious *Barons Fesciers*; the inheritance of which family was, by the marriage of the daughters, divided between *Edward St. John*, the *Eures*, and the *Siguiers*.

From hence to Hackness is a pleasant ride, through a valley that is charming beyond description. The Derwent meanders in a limpid stream by your side; and lofty hills, adorned with hanging woods of various hues, add greatly to the wildness and grandeur of this enchanting and luxurious scene.

At AYTON is a chapel where divine service was, till lately, performed only four times a year; but the pious *Mr. Boulflower*, the present Vicar, voluntarily gives a lecture once a week: unremitting in the sacred duties of his office,

“ He tries each art, reproves each dull delay,

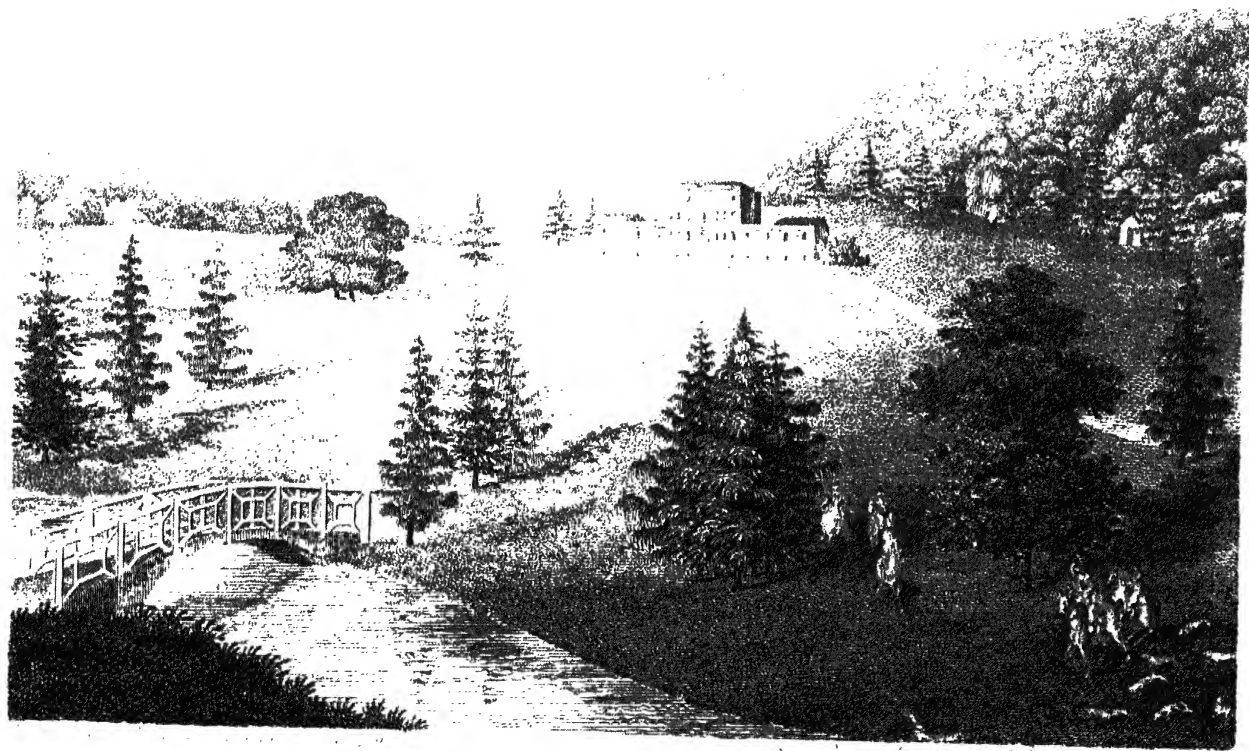
“ Allures to brighter worlds, and leads the way.”

For the annexed south view of AYTON, taken near the malt kiln, we are indebted to the ingenious *Mr. Hornsey* of Scarborough.









THE GREAT PINE TREE, ENGLAND





## BEAR PLACE.

NUMB. LV.

PLATE CX.

THIS beautiful seat stands on an eminence near the road, about five miles beyond Maidenhead in Berkshire, and is distant from London thirty-two.

BEAR PLACE was built about twelve years since by Edgley of Hurley, for the present possessor, Capt. Ximenes.

It is a handsome modern structure, forming a striking object from the road, and does the architect no less credit by the conveniency of its internal arrangements, than by the beauty of its external appearance. There are in it many very good rooms, the principal 34 feet by 24, and the whole finished in a very neat manner.

The eminence on which it stands is screened on the north and east by high hills and hanging woods.

The grounds are laid out with much taste ; and the prospects are very various and pleasing, particularly from the game-keeper's lodge on the hill, from which full three points of the compass are seen, bounded only by the horizon. Among other objects beheld from this spot are, Portdown Hill, in Hampshire, and St. Paul's cathedral, in London.

It may be remarked, that in this neighbourhood are several other places with the appellation of *Bear*, which they are said to have retained ever since the time of William the Conqueror ; when a family of that name, or one of a similar sound, is supposed to have been put in possession of a considerable extent of land in this part of the country.













# PRESTON.

NUMB. LVI.

PLATE CXI.

THIS is a very antient, large, and handsome town corporate in Lancashire, seated on the river Ribble, over which there is a stone bridge. It is distant 21 miles S. of Lancaster, and 212 N. N. W. from London.

PRESTON stands on a clean, delightful eminence, has handsome streets, is resorted to by very genteel company, and is reckoned one of the prettiest retirements in England. Though there is no manufacture, yet as the town is honoured with the Court of Chancery for the palatinate of Lancaster, it is full of gentlemen, attornies, proctors, and notaries, the process of law being here of a different nature from that in other places. The people are very gay; assemblies, balls, and concerts are frequent; and on some account or other, the place has obtained the appellation of PROUD PRESTON.

This town is remarkable for the defeat of the Duke of Hamilton near it, in 1648, when he came to rescue King Charles the First from his imprisonment; and also for the defeat of the northern rebels in 1715. It was incorporated by King Charles II. and had privileges and large immunities granted and confirmed by several of his successors. It is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, eight Aldermen, four Under-aldermen, seventeen Common-council-men, and a Town-clerk; and sends two Members to Parliament; those returned at the election, 1796, being Sir H. Hoghton and Lord Stanley.

In PRESTON is a charity-school for twenty-five boys, and another for as many girls: it has five annual fairs, viz. on March 16, June 24, August 15, October 28, and November 30, and three weekly markets, on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, which last is as considerable for corn, fish, fowl, &c. as any north of Trent; and once in twenty years a guild is held here for registering the freemen, which is celebrated with the utmost festivity.

Upon the neighbouring common are traces of a Roman military way from Ribbleshester, out of whose ruins Camden supposes this town to have risen, and derives the name PRESTON from some religious establishments having obtained for it the name of Priest's-town, and the great number of villages in every part of the island called PRESTON, many of which are known to have been built by, and on the estates of the clergy, fully confirm the idea.







*The Itinerant, or the Traveller's Companion.*

*Published by J. G. Smith, at the Office of the Itinerant, No. 10, N. 2nd St., N. Y.*

THE ITINERANT.





# LOW HARROGATE.

NUMB. LVI.

PLATE CXLII.

HARROGATE, situate in the forest of Knaresborough, three miles from that town, and twenty from York ; consists of two villages, namely, HIGH and LOW HARROGATE, near a mile distant from each other. To this place, many resort in the summer season, from most parts of *Great Britain and Ireland*, to drink the waters, for which it is so deservedly celebrated.

These medical waters are of two sorts, the *Chalybeate* and the *Sulphur*; of the former there are two springs at HIGH HARROGATE, one of which is called the *Old Spaw*, discovered by Capt. William Slingby, in the year 1571 ; the other, differing very little from the former in taste or virtue, is called the *Tewit Well*. Both these waters mix smooth with milk, but curdle soap.

The Sulphur Wells are at LOW HARROGATE, and are inclosed in buildings of stone. The water of these wells, for many years after it was discovered, was either thought too offensive or too pernicious to be taken inwardly, and therefore was used only as a wash for diseases in the skin ; but time and experience discovered its efficacy, and, before the year 1700, it was used both internally and externally by all ranks of people with inconceivable success in febrile, and other complaints.

Till the year 1733 there were only three sulphur wells in this place, but now there are four.

The accommodation here is very good ; there are eight inns, fit for the reception of the first nobleman in the kingdom : at which houses the public balls are held on *Mondays* and *Fridays* in rotation. Besides this amusement, there is a theatre at HIGH HARROGATE, built in the year 1788, and opened the first of July in the same year.

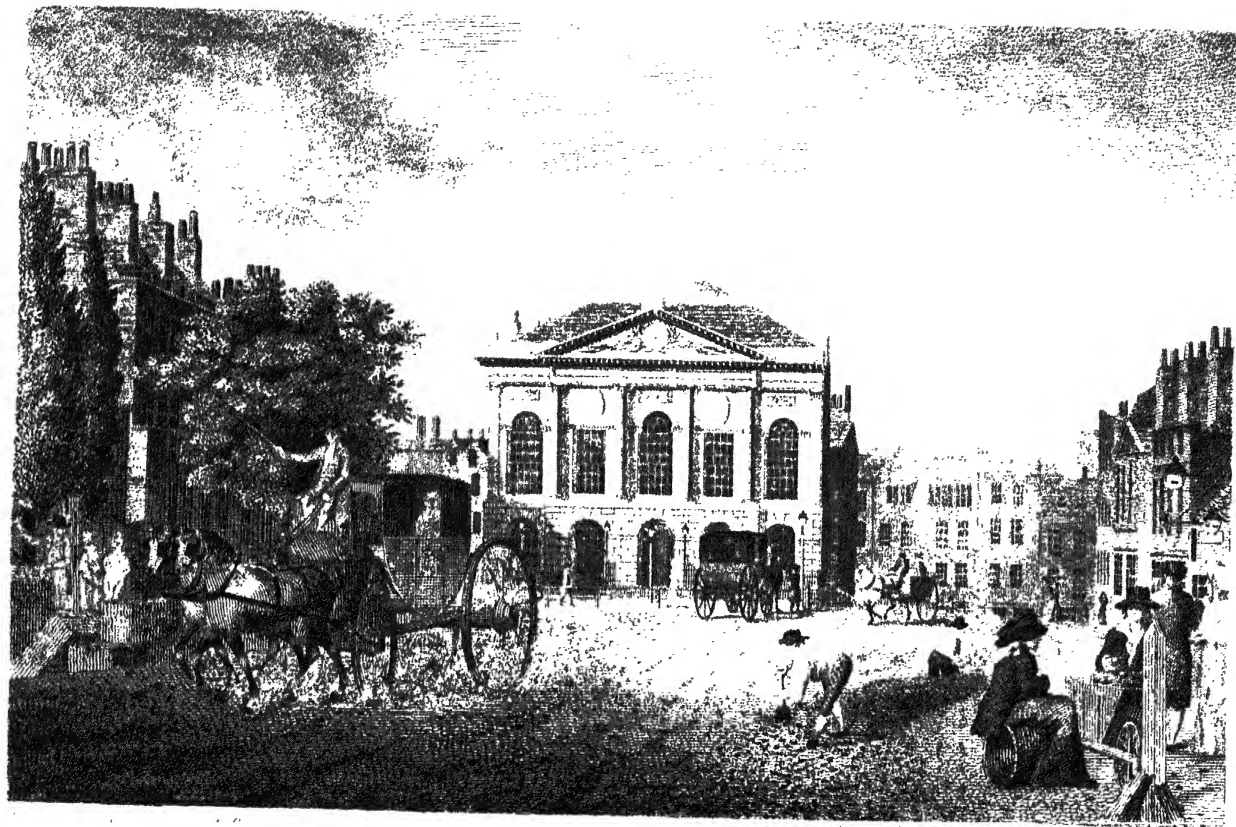
There is also a chapel here, where prayers are read on *Wednesdays* and *Fridays*, and a sermon preached *every Sunday* throughout the year.

The air of HARROGATE is as wholesome as the situation is pleasant and agreeable. It commands a most extensive prospect of distant country, charmingly variegated with towns, villages, woods, and fields. This most delightful view is terminated by the mountains of Craven, Hamilton Hills, and the Yorkshire Wolds.









*Designed by James Wyatt Esq. and executed by J. G. Smith*

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS-HOUSE.





THIS noble edifice is situated in the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, and was erected instead of one built for the same purpose in St. John Street, near Smithfield, in the year 1611, by Sir Baptist Hicks, and given by him to the county; which falling to decay, and the increased traffick into the city rendering it very inconvenient, it was resolved to erect a new one, and the spot on Clerkenwell Green where this building stands (then covered with old houses) was fixed on for that purpose.

The SESSION HOUSE is situated east and west. The principal front is east, bounded by Clerkenwell Green; the south, by King Street; the west, by Silver Street; and the north, by the road leading to Islington, &c. Its extent from east to west is 110 feet, and from north to south, 78 feet.

The entrance into the basement story is from Silver Street, from which we enter into a sub-hall, 34 feet by 35. On the left are placed the two indictment offices. Under the great hall are the bail-docks, which are temporary places of confinement for the prisoners while they await their trials. The rest of the plan is taken up with a Record-room and several domestic apartments.

The entrance into the grand and principal story is from Clerkenwell Green, whence we enter into a vestibule, on the right and left of which is a room for the Grand Jury and Committees; onwards is the hall, 64 feet square, terminated at the top with a circular dome, which is enlightened by six circular and two semicircular windows. From the hall, by a double flight of steps, we ascend to the court, which is in the form of the Roman letter D, and is 34 feet by 30, and 26 feet high, with spacious galleries, over the Magistrates seats, for the spectators. Surrounding the hall and court are corridors six feet wide, opened towards the hall by arcades, for the conveniency of access to the several offices. By a grand flight of steps, which are open and seen from the hall, we enter a large room, which is in the principal front 64 feet by 30, and 30 feet high, finished with an arched ceiling. This room is for the accommodation of the magistrates at the county meetings. The south-west angle of this building is appropriated to apartments for the housekeeper, and the north-west angle for the Clerk of the Peace.

The front towards Clerkenwell Green is composed of four three-quarter columns, of the Ionic order, and two pilasters, supported by a rusticated basement. The county arms are placed in the tympanum of the pediment. Under the entablature are two medallions, representing Justice and Mercy. In the centre between these is a medallion of his Majesty, decorated with festoons of laurel and oak leaves. At the extremities are medallions of the Roman fasces and sword. The sculpture of these is by Mr. Nollekens, and in a very masterly style.

The architect was Mr. Rogers, of Southampton Row, Bloomsbury; and the first stone was laid by the late Duke of Northumberland, on the 20th of August, 1779. The Hall was opened for public business on the 1st of July, 1782.

Clerkenwell Green still retains some resemblance of a country place; but the credling of this edifice, with several other alterations lately made, and the destruction of some trees on the north side, the last of which was blown down soon after the View was taken, in the high wind on the 1st of June, 1796, has deprived this spot of its former rural appearance.









EMBER-COURT, N.H.





# EMBER COURT

NUMB. LVII.

PLATE CXIV.

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IS situated at Thames Ditton, in Surry, between Kingston and Esher, about 14 miles from London, and one from Hampton Court.

The late Speaker Onslow resided many years in this mansion, and his son Lord Cranley succeeded him in the possession; it has since been occupied by various persons, and is at present the seat of Sir Frederick Ford, Bart.

The building is principally of brick; but the front was a few years ago covered with plaster, to give it the semblance of stone: this, it may be presumed, was intended as an improvement; but many persons considered its appearance more pleasing before the alteration.

There have also been added some apartments and offices, to give it a uniform appearance, of which indeed it stood much in need: it is, however, spacious and convenient, the grounds well planted, and the prospects from it various and pleasing.

VOL. III.







Printed by J. Smith, at the New Theatre, in the Strand.

Published by A. Smith, at the New Theatre, in the Strand.

WOLVERHAMPTON.







# W O L V E R H A M P T O N.

NUMB. LVIII.

PLATE CXV.

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WOLVERHAMPTON is a large, ancient, and populous town, pleasantly situated on a hill in the southern part of the county of Stafford, 123 miles distant from London, 13 from Birmingham, and 16 from Stafford. Though of a very irregular form, it may be estimated at a mile in length, and in some places more than half a mile in breadth. From a late inquiry, it appears to contain about 2500 dwelling-houses, and near 18,000 inhabitants.

Next to Birmingham and Sheffield, WOLVERHAMPTON is the principal town in Great Britain for the manufacture of every kind of hardware, but chiefly of locks, buckles, cutlery, kitchen furniture, japanned goods, brass works, files, &c.; and in steel toys it is said to exceed Birmingham and every other place.

Of late years this town has much increased both in size and wealth. The streets are well paved and lighted, and many of the houses are very handsome. Its high situation is very conducive to the health of its inhabitants; for the vast clouds of smoke which are continually ascending from the manufactories fly off to the neighbouring valleys, so that the houses are for the most part free from that dirty appearance which offends the sight so much in some manufacturing towns.

The collegiate church of St. Peter is a fine Gothic structure, adorned with a noble and very lofty square tower, containing an excellent set of bells. It was founded by a widow lady, named Wulfstena, in the year 996. In it are several old monuments, and a brass statue of Sir Richard Leveson, who engaged the Spaniards under Sir Francis Drake. The pulpit is of stone, and very ancient. This church not being found sufficient for the inhabitants, a new chapel, dedicated to St. John, was built by act of parliament. It is a beautiful modern structure, adorned with a lofty spire, and is a great ornament to the town. It is, however, a remarkable circumstance, that though the act passed for building this chapel in 1755, and it was proceeded with, yet the subscription failing, it remained without a steeple till 1776.

The Roman Catholics and Dissenters have several chapels in this town. Here is a free grammar school now in great repute, founded and endowed, in 1668, by Stephen Jennings, Lord Mayor of London, who was a native of WOLVERHAMPTON. Here is also a charity school, supported by an endowment, and assisted by voluntary contributions.

The Theatre ranks among the first provincial buildings of the kind.

The chief market-day is Wednesday, and it is one of the largest in England, being attended by great numbers of people from the surrounding country, which is exceedingly populous. A fair is held annually, which begins on the 10th of July.







*Putney Bridge, from the River, and the Village of Putney.*

*Engraved by J. G. Thompson, from a drawing by W. H. Sturt, and published by W. H. Sturt, London.*

# PUTNEY BRIDGE.





# P U T N E Y   B R I D G E .

NUMB. LVIII.

PLATE CXVI.

THIS large wooden fabric is the fifth bridge across the Thames, and by it the two parishes of Fulham and Putney are connected. The construction with many angular indentings renders it extremely convenient for foot-passengers, and the coach-road is sufficiently commodious: a toll, however, is paid as well by foot-passengers as by carriages and horses every time they pass.

PUTNEY BRIDGE was built in 1729, at the expence of 23,975*l.* and the tolls of the first two years are said to have amounted to 1500*l.* They are now supposed to double that sum; and, though 10,000*l.* has been expended on the bridge within the last sixteen years, it is at present in a deplorable state of decay.

The village of Putney is five miles S. W. of London, and has a church near the foot of the bridge after the same model as that of Fulham on the opposite shore; indeed tradition informs us, that they were built by two sisters.

PUTNEY is memorable for having given birth to Thomas Lord Cromwell, and West Bishop of Ely, both of whom were raised by Henry VIII. from low stations to very elevated ranks; the former, as is well known, having been the son of a blacksmith, the latter of a baker there. Here also was the residence of Mr. Richardson, the Novelist, who “taught,” as Dr. Johnson said, “the passions to move at the command of virtue.”

Queen Elizabeth visited this place in 1586 and 1599. In 1647 Oliver Cromwell fixed his head quarters here, and with his officers held councils in the church around the communion table, usually having a sermon preached before they began their deliberations; and on the 8th of October of that year he gave audience in this church to a prophet from High Germany.

PUTNEY belongs to the manor of Wimbledon, to which parish PUTNEY church is said by some to have been built as a chapel of ease soon after the Conquest; but no records fix the exact time. Much of it, however, appears to have been rebuilt about the time of Henry VII. There is a pretty chapel in it erected by Bishop West.

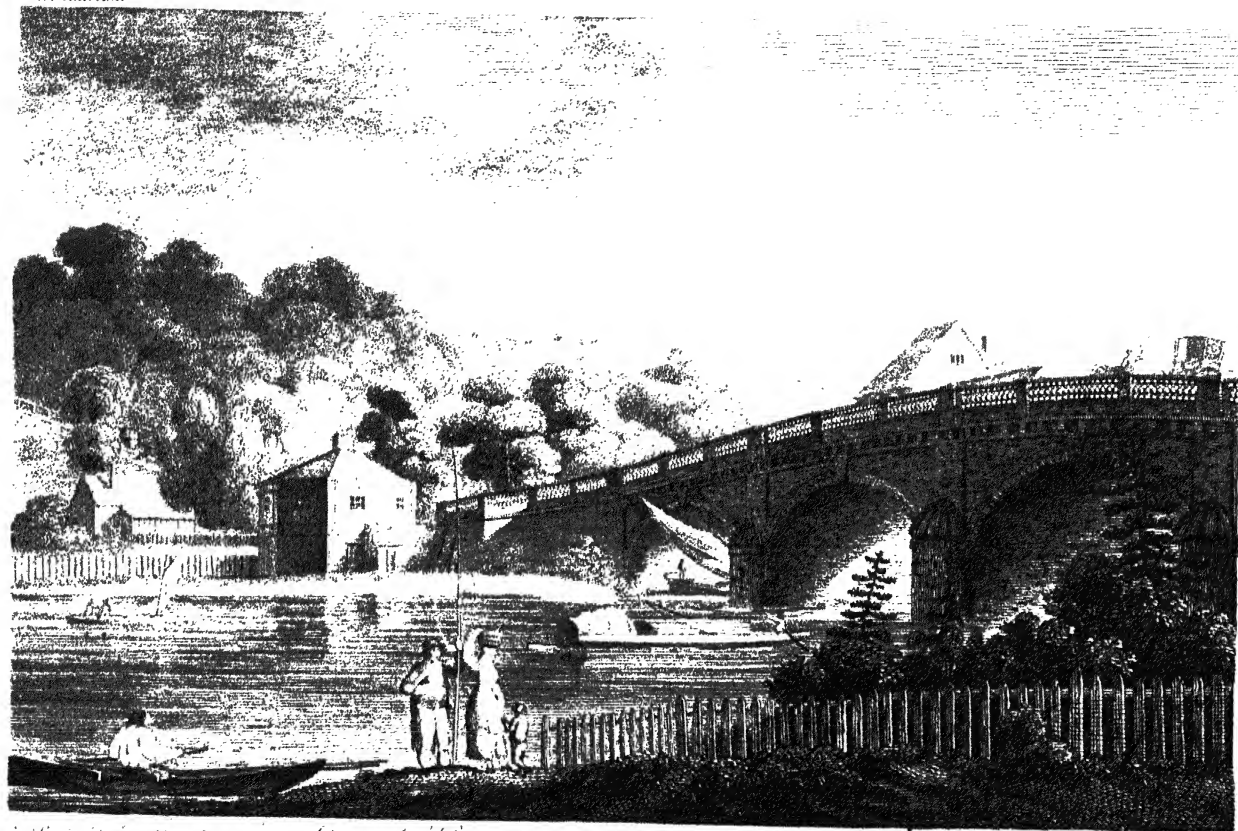
At PUTNEY is a fishery for salmon, flounders, shad, &c. and the bridge is a place much resorted to by the London anglers, who take great quantities of perch, roach, dace, gudgeons, &c. Above this bridge commences the towing path. The beauty of the river is greatly improved by views of several noble mansions, among which the Bishop of London's palace at Fulham, almost obscured by trees, and Brandenburg House, the seat of the Margrave of Anspach, form striking objects.







The Inverant



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HENLEY BRIDGE.





# HENLEY BRIDGE.

NUMB. LIX.

PLATE CXVII.

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THIS beautiful edifice was erected in the year 1787, from a plan given by the ingenious Mr. Hayward, of Shropshire, who died, however, before the work was begun. The former bridge at this place was of wood; but there are still traces to be seen at low water of a bridge of stone prior to that of wood, and which must have been of very ancient date.

The present structure consists of five elliptical arches, with a handsome ballustrade of stone-work, and is not excelled in simplicity and beauty of design by any bridge on the Thames.

That excellent artist Mrs. Damer contributed the sculptures for the key-stone of the center arch; on that side above bridge is a head of *Isis*; on that below, a fine head of *Thames*; works which do ample honour to that accomplished lady.

The whole expence of erecting HENLEY BRIDGE, we are told, was 10,000*l*.

The situation of Henley-upon-Thames is delightful, and the richness of the adjacent country affords prospects in various points of view hardly to be exceeded.

It is said to be the oldest town in the county, and its name, HENLEY, derived from the British word Henelly, i. e. *Old Place*, gives some credit to the tradition. It is governed by a warden, burgesses, and other officers. The inhabitants are chiefly maltsters, mealmen, and bargemen, who enrich the neighbourhood as well as support themselves, by carrying corn, malt, and wood to London. It has a good free grammar school, and also a charity school liberally endowed for teaching, clothing, and apprenticing several poor children. Here is also an alms-house, but meanly endowed; for, though there are not above six or seven persons in it, they have but sixpence each weekly for their allowance.

Roman coins have been often found in its market-place. The Chiltern hills run in a ridge from hence, and separate this county from Bucks.—Distance from London 35 miles.

VOL. III.









*View of the House from the garden, looking N. W.*

*View of the House from the garden, looking S. E.*

# NEWBATTLE HOUSE, Mid-Lothian.





# NEWBATTLE HOUSE.

NUMB. LIX.

PLATE CXVIII.

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THIS noble mansion is in Mid Lothian, on the northern bank of the South Esk, about seven miles south from Edinburgh, about one mile (between west and south-west) from Dalkeith, and is the seat of the Marquis of Lothian.

An abbey for a community of Cistercian monks was founded here in the year 1140, by King David I.; but this community being dissolved at the Reformation, and their possessions alienated, the abbey of NEWBATTLE and its circumjacent domain were acquired by the noble family to which they now belong.

The house, which is very stately and spacious, is situate within a park, and is an agreeable and impressive object amidst the rich scenery that surrounds it. Before it, on the bank of the river, opens a verdant lawn, here and there encroached upon by straggling trees, and bounded by thicker wood. Close by the park wall stands the church of NEWBATTLE, with a small village beside it. The town of Dalkeith is within sight. And by ascending an eminence, on either side, a prospect may be obtained of the city of Edinburgh, with all its rich and opulous environs.

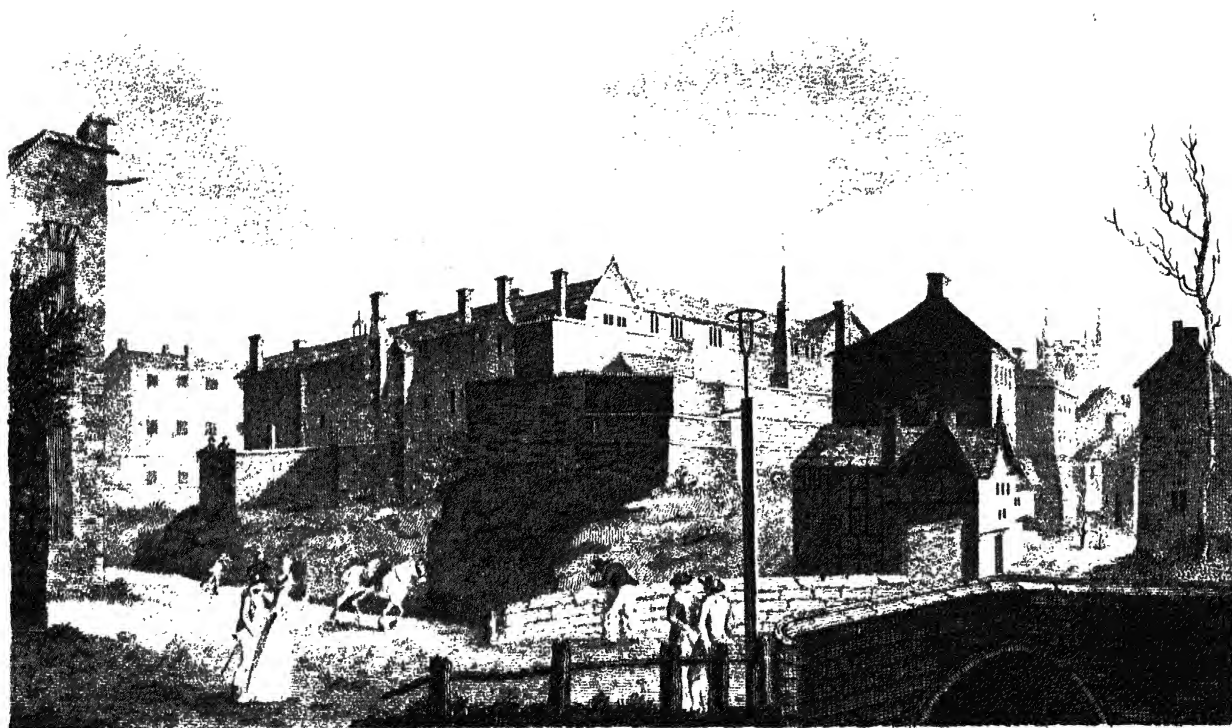
In the park are trees remarkable for their girth and height; some of which are sufficiently conspicuous in the annexed view. One tall ash measures in height more than 120 feet, and there are several others rising to within a few feet of the same stature. Others, distinguished by their thickness, measure from 15 to 24 feet in girth. Many of these were, in all probability, planted by the ancient monastic possessors of NEWBATTLE.

VOL. III.





The Manchester.



*View of the Manchester from the River, looking towards the City.*

*Printed by J. B. Whittaker, at the Manchester and Leeds Press.*

MANCHESTER.







# MANCHESTER

NUMB. LX.

PLATE CXIX.

IS of great antiquity ; here being, as Mr. Whitaker conjectures, a station of the Britons some centuries before Christ ; it is, however, pretty certain, that there was a town, at the landing of Julius Cæsar, called by the natives Mancenion, which name, when conquered by the Romans under Agricola, was changed into Mancunium, whence the present name MANCHESTER.

It is now the largest, most opulent, and populous town in Lancashire, situated 182 miles from London, between the rivers Irk and Irwell ; over the latter of which there are two handsome stone bridges. It is the center of the cotton trade in the north of England, and from a small country village is now risen (almost solely by that branch of commerce) to its present state, in little more than two centuries ; and its communications by canals with the Severn, Thames, and other rivers that fall into the sea on both sides of the island, will probably soon enlarge it much more.

Its public buildings, though few, are sufficient, and have multiplied amazingly within these last few years.

The population of MANCHESTER is estimated at 68,580, which is thought to be much under the sum of an actual enumeration. The streets are numerous, and many of them spacious and airy ; with a very good market-place and exchange.

From the situation of the town, a general view is not to be procured without going too great a distance. We have preferred the annexed (on account of its antiquity) as it represents the college, a Gothic pile of building originally founded by Thomas West, Lord Delawar, in 1421 : it was purchased and endowed by Humphrey Cheetam, Esq. in the reign of Charles II. for the maintenance and education of 40 poor boys ; since which, the improvement of its revenues has enabled the governors to add 20 more. The building formerly used as the gaol is also seen in this view ; in the distance, on the left, appears the grammar school, and on the right, the collegiate church, a beautiful edifice, built in 1422, in which is a small choir of admirable workmanship.

The market-day is Saturday, and it has three fairs, viz. on Whit-Monday, September 21, and November 6, for horses, horned cattle, bedding, cloth, and toys.

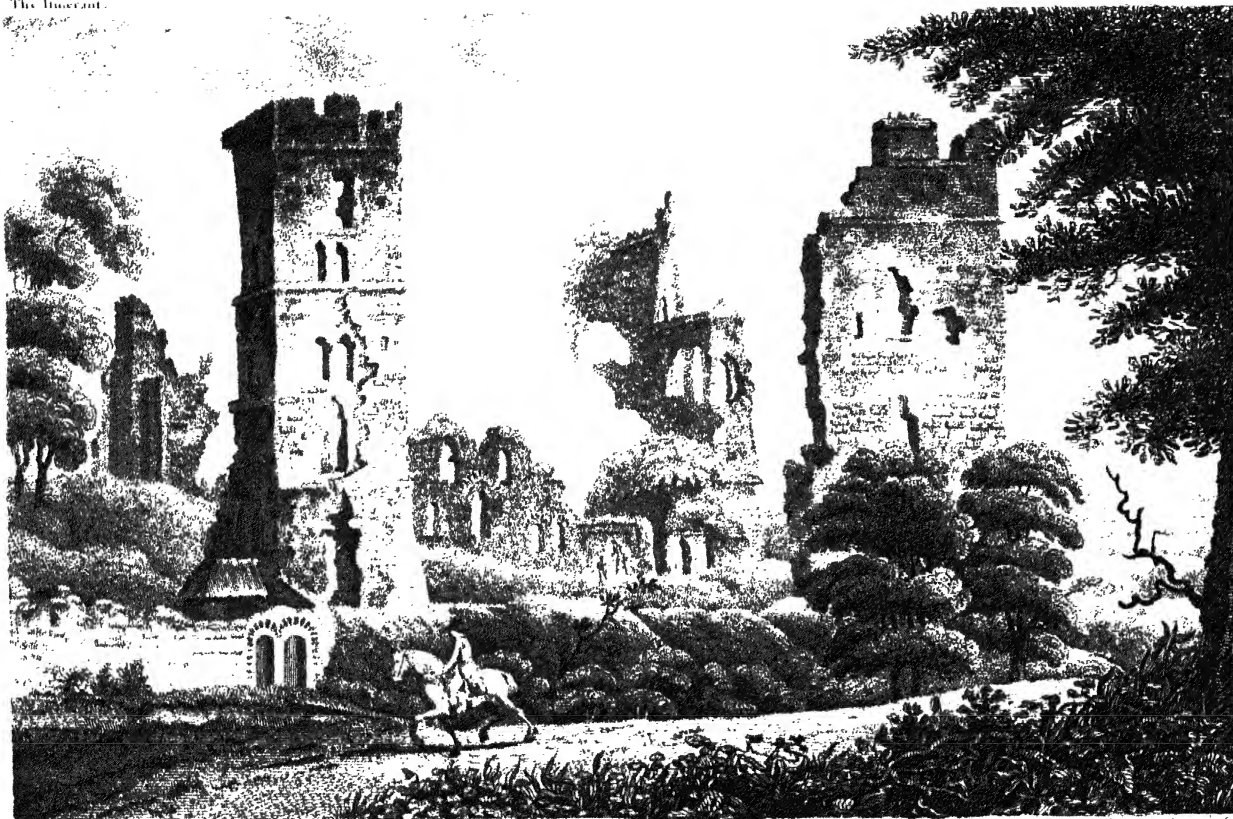
MANCHESTER has the title of a duchy, but sends no members to Parliament ; nor has it any officer above a constable, though its population is perhaps equal to any city in the kingdom, except the metropolis.

VOL. III.





The Innkeeper.



SHERBURN CASTLE, YORKSHIRE.





# SHERIFF HUTTON CASTLE.

NUMB. LX.

PLATE CXX.

SHERIFF HUTTON CASTLE, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, now the property of Lady Irwin of Temple-newham, near Leeds, was built by Bertrand de Bulmer, in the reign of King Stephen; which, together with the manor, was part of the demesnes of the Bishop of Durham, and, in the civil wars between that Prince and the Empress Maud, was seized for the King by Alan Earl of Brittany and Richmond. It was afterwards purchased by Bertrand, a descendant of the founder, who gave it in marriage with his only daughter Emma to Jeffrey de Nevil. This castle being much decayed by time and neglect, it was repaired by Ralph de Nevil, the first Earl of Westmoreland, who died in the year 1389; and it continued in the possession of the noble family of the Nevils, until the death of Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick, who was slain in Towton field; and his lands, &c. being seized by Edward IV. this castle and the manor were given to Richard, Duke of York, the King's brother. Richard imprisoned Anthony Woodville, Earl of Rivers, Edward Vth's uncle, in this castle; and, after he had effected his bloody design of murdering the royal children (Edward V. and his brother) he also imprisoned his brother's son Edward Earl of Warwick here, who continued in confinement until Richard was slain by Henry VII. in Bosworth field.

This venerable pile, which may be seen on every side at a great distance, consists of seven stately towers, five of which, with a distant view of York Minster, appear in the annexed north prospect, taken on the spot the 27th of June 1796. Notwithstanding the visible decay in almost every part of this fabric, in one of the towers there are two spacious rooms, the uppermost nearly entire; in which may yet be seen the remains of a painting, but too much defaced to distinguish what it has once represented.

SHERIFF HUTTON is situate on an eminence ten miles N.N.E. of York, and nine S.W. of Malton. It is an irregular built village, containing above 100 families. The church is a large building dedicated to St. Helen, and is both a rectory and a vicarage. The Archbishop of York, as rector, is entitled to all the tithes, which are very considerable, and leased under his grace for three lives. He is also patron of the vicarage. Edward III. in consideration of the great services done by Ralph Nevil, Lord Raby, granted him certain privileges for the maintenance of two priests, to celebrate divine service daily in the parish church here, for the good estate of himself during life, and afterwards for the health of his father and mother's souls, and all his ancestors. It seems also that the king afterwards granted him the manor, as John his son and heir inherited it after his death, and obtained a charter in the year 1377, for holding a weekly market here on Monday; and a fair annually on the eve of the exaltation of the holy cross (Sept. 14) and two days following; but are now discontinued.

VOL. III.







The Minster



View of the Minster from the West Gate, Lincoln

View of the Minster from the East Gate, Lincoln

LINCOLN.





# L I N C O L N,

NUMB. LXL.

PLATE CXXI.

THE capital of Lincolnshire, a city and county in itself, is pleasantly seated on the side of a hill on the river Witham. It is 133 miles N. by W. of London. In the time of the Normans it was one of the most populous cities in England; and the British name Lindcoit was changed to Nicol, which was afterwards again changed to LINCOLN, evidently derived from its original. It is still reckoned the largest diocese in the kingdom, though three bishoprics have been taken out of it, viz. Ely, Peterborough, and Oxford.

The Cathedral, or Minster, is a stately Gothic pile, the glory of LINCOLN, being brought by its bishops to such magnificence and grandeur, that the monks used to say, "The Devil must needs find a at so noble a structure for divine worship;" whence came the proverb on a malicious, envious, man, "That he looks as the Devil does over LINCOLN." This cathedral is very lofty, and the hill on which it stands so high, that it may be seen in five or six counties, 50 miles to the north, and 30 to the south, and is one of the largest in England. It has a famous bell, called the Great Tom, which is near five tons in weight, 23 feet in circumference, and will hold 424 gallons, ale measure. This bell has a dull heavy sound, and is never tolled but when the judge enters the town to hold the assizes. It requires 15 able men to ring it.

The city consists principally of one street, above two miles long, and well paved. It has some very handsome modern buildings, but more ancient ones. There is a communication with the Trent by a canal, cut by Henry I. called the Foss-Dyke. In the centre of the old castle of LINCOLN (now in ruins) there is a handsome modern structure for holding the assizes. This city has a vicontial jurisdiction for 20 miles round; a privilege enjoyed by no other city in England.

It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, above 40 common-council, &c. Its markets are Tuesdays and Fridays; and the fairs, the first Tuesday after April 12, July 5, second Wednesday in September, and November 12.

The Jews were once the chief inhabitants of LINCOLN, but were forced to remove, being accused of impiously crucifying the child of one Grantham, and throwing it into a well; to this day called Grantham's Well.

LINCOLN gives title to an earl, and sends two members to parliament. The present representatives are the Hon. George Rawdon and Richard Ellison, Esq.

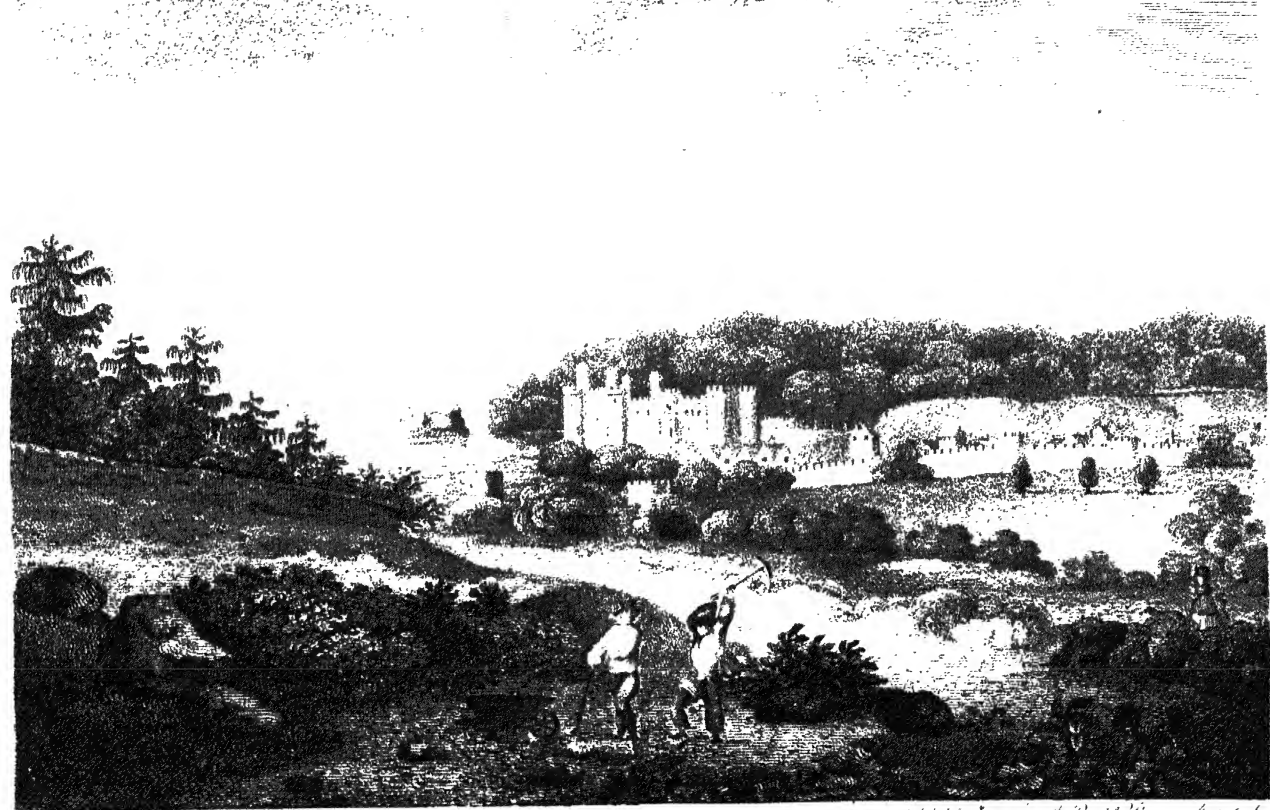






The Tourant

1811



Designed by H. Wallis, Esq. and engraved by J. G. Smith, Esq.

Printed by W. Woodcock, at the 'Star and Garter' Press, No. 1, Pall Mall, London.

CONWAY.





# CONWAY,

NUMB. LXI.

PLATE CXXII.

OR ABERCONWAY, in Carnarvonshire, North Wales, is seated on a small arm of the sea called the river Conway, which is about as broad as the Thames at Gravesend: it is about 15 miles from Denbigh, and 235 W. N. W. of London.

CONWAY is a large walled town, with a castle, which was built by Edward I. and is the admiration of all who see it: for situation, elegance, strength, and grandeur, it is perhaps unrivalled, at least in Wales. It is seated on a high rock above the sea, and moated on the land side. There are ten round towers in the castle, and four turrets, considerably higher than the towers. The walls are battlemented, and are from 12 to 15 feet in breadth.

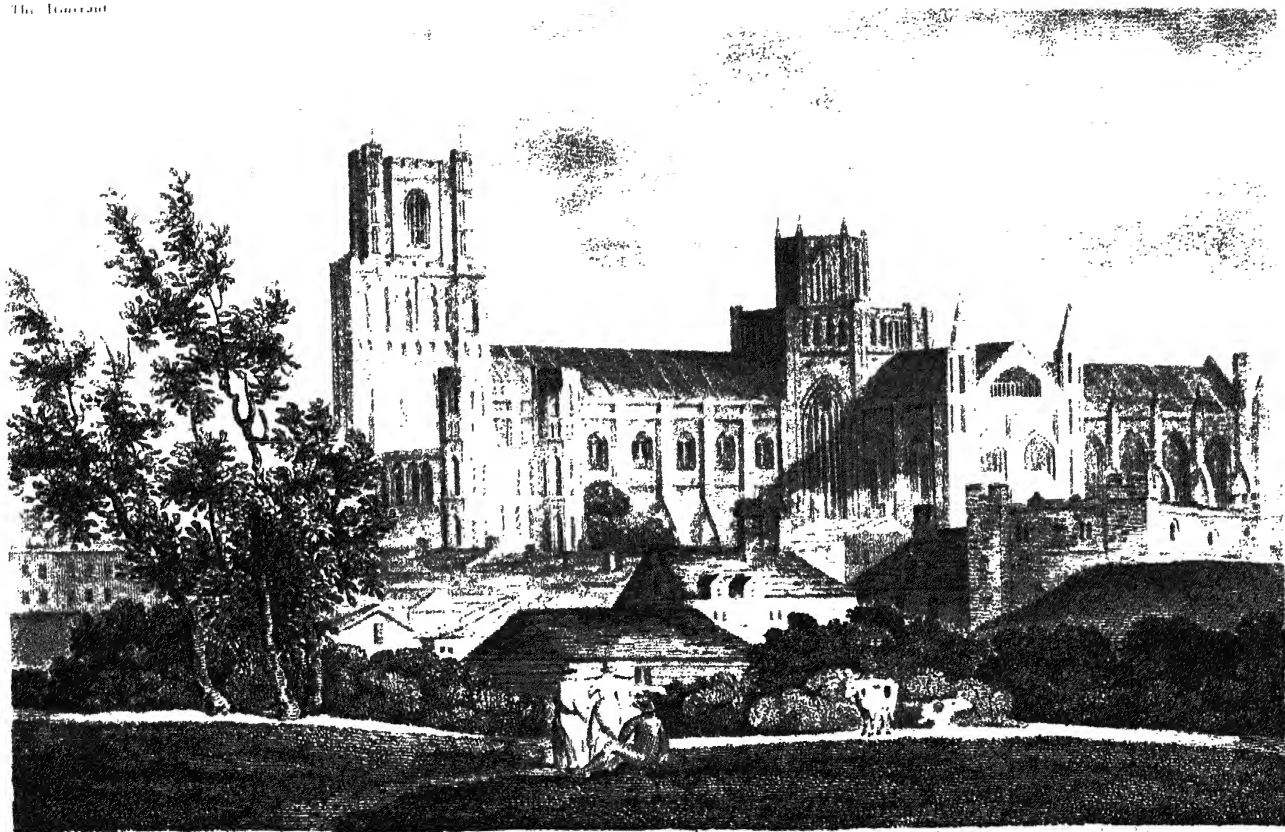
During the civil wars in the reign of Charles I. Dr. James, then archbishop of York, about 1642, put it into thorough repair, but was a year after removed from its government and defence by Prince Rupert, who gave the command to Sir J. Owen, who was dispossessed by Colonel Mitton, with a party of the Parliament army; and from that time the castle has gradually fallen to decay, the inside being at this time little more than a mass of ruins.

On entering the castle, we are struck with the view of a grand arched hall, with handsome niched windows; this hall is entire: it is 100 feet long, 30 high, and as many wide; and the roof is supported by nine stone arches. The external part of the castle remains entire, except one tower, which has fallen into the sea, by one part of the rock giving way. On one side of the castle is a high hill, covered with a fine coppice of wood; on the other, you have a prospect (over the river) of some considerable seats, which make a beautiful appearance.

The town is so strongly fortified by its walls, &c. that before the invention of cannon it must have been impregnable. Its chief exports are corn, timber, and oak-bark. It was formerly famous for a pearl fishery; but, though there are still plenty of pearl muscles, they are neglected. CONWAY has one church, in which a sermon is preached one Sunday in Welsh and the next in English. It has a market on Fridays, and fairs April 6, September 4, October 10, and November 8.







Exeter Cathedral, from the Chapel of St. John.

Engraved by J. G. St. John, and published by J. G. St. John, London.







# E L Y.

NUMB. LXII.

PLATE CXXIII.

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THIS city is in Cambridgeshire, seated on a hill in the midst of a large plain, 17 miles N. of Cambridge, and 68 N. by E. of London.

The soil is exceedingly rich, and the city is encompassed with gardens, the produce of which is excellent, and so plentiful, that it furnishes all the country for several miles round.

ELY is observed to be the only city in England that is subordinate to the bishop in its civil government, and unrepresented in parliament. It has a free-school, and two charity-schools, is a county of itself, including the territory round, and has a judge who determines all civil and criminal causes within its limits.

The first establishment of the religious here is ascribed to Etheldra, wife of Ugeride, king of Northumberland, who founded an abbey at this place, and was herself the first abbess. The Danes having destroyed that establishment, Ethelwald, bishop of Winchester, rebuilt the monastery, and filled it with monks; and, by the munificence of Edgar, and other succeeding monarchs, it became equal to any in England: but an act of parliament, 27th Henry VIII. deprived it of much power.

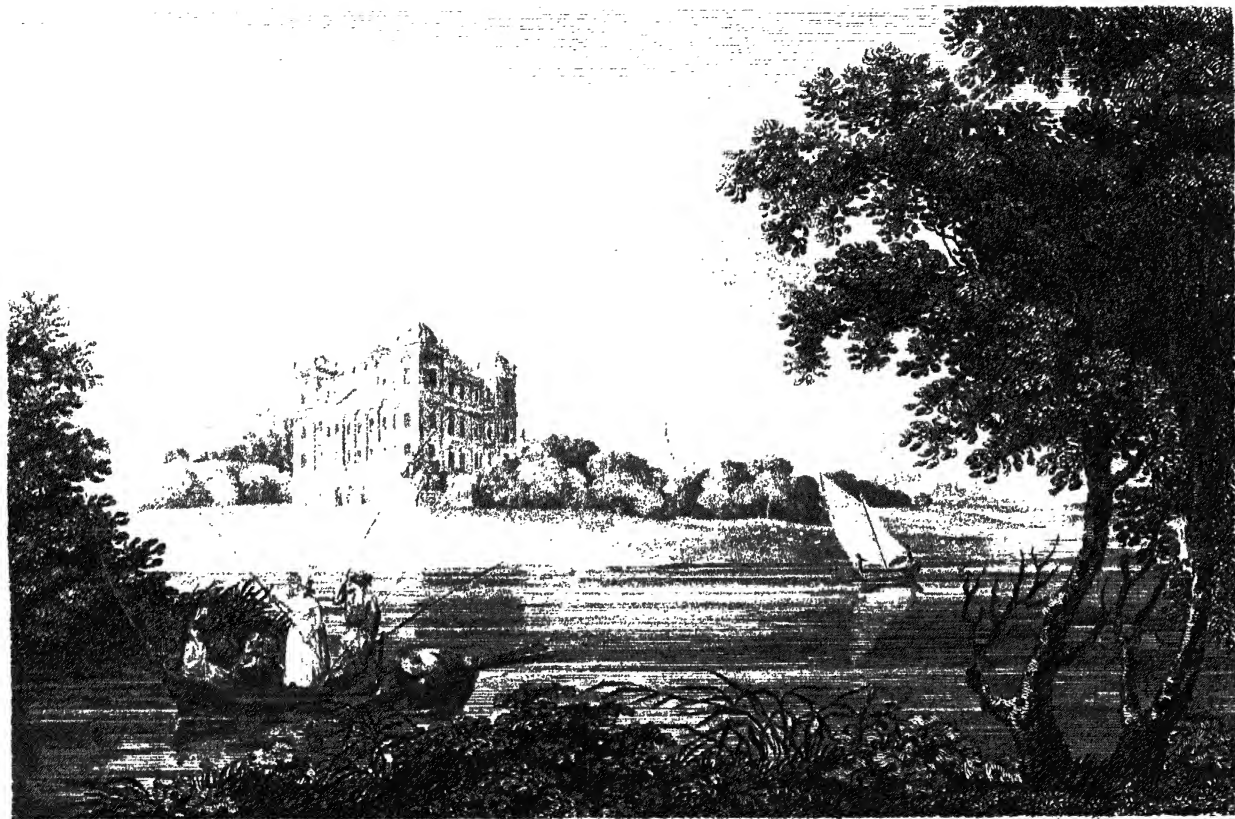
ELY was erected into a bishopric by King Henry I. at the instance of Richard, the eleventh abbot; but he did not live to enjoy the fruit of his ambition. Many of his successors have, however, filled the most distinguished situations both in church and state.

The Minster is a noble Gothic structure, and has been, within a few years, thoroughly repaired and considerably beautified, by the munificence and public spirit of the dean and chapter, and the late bishop, Dr. Mawson; in particular, by removing the choir to the east end of the church.

The river Ouse is navigable from Lynn, and the town carries on a pretty good trade. The market-day is Saturday; and the fairs are held on Ascension-day, and October 18.







*Engraved from a painting by J. M. W. Turner, Esq.*

*Published by J. M. W. Turner, Esq., at the end of the year 1845.*

DUFF-HOUSE, Banffshire.





# DUFF HOUSE, BAMFFSHIRE.

NUMB. LXII.

PLATE CXXIV.

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THIS elegant building, the chief seat of the Earl of Fife, though it has already cost 40,000*l.* is yet unfinished. It is situated at a small distance from the town of Bamff, and its form is at present square; but it is intended to have the addition of a colonnade and wings; and, when the design is completed, it will be truly magnificent.

The front is richly ornamented, having fluted columns of the Corinthian and Composite orders, which support cornices adorned with the most elaborate carvings, and embellished above by statues and figures: these, on a nearer approach, give peculiar elegance to the edifice. The expectation raised by the outward appearance is, however, somewhat disappointed on an internal view, the rooms being in general very small.

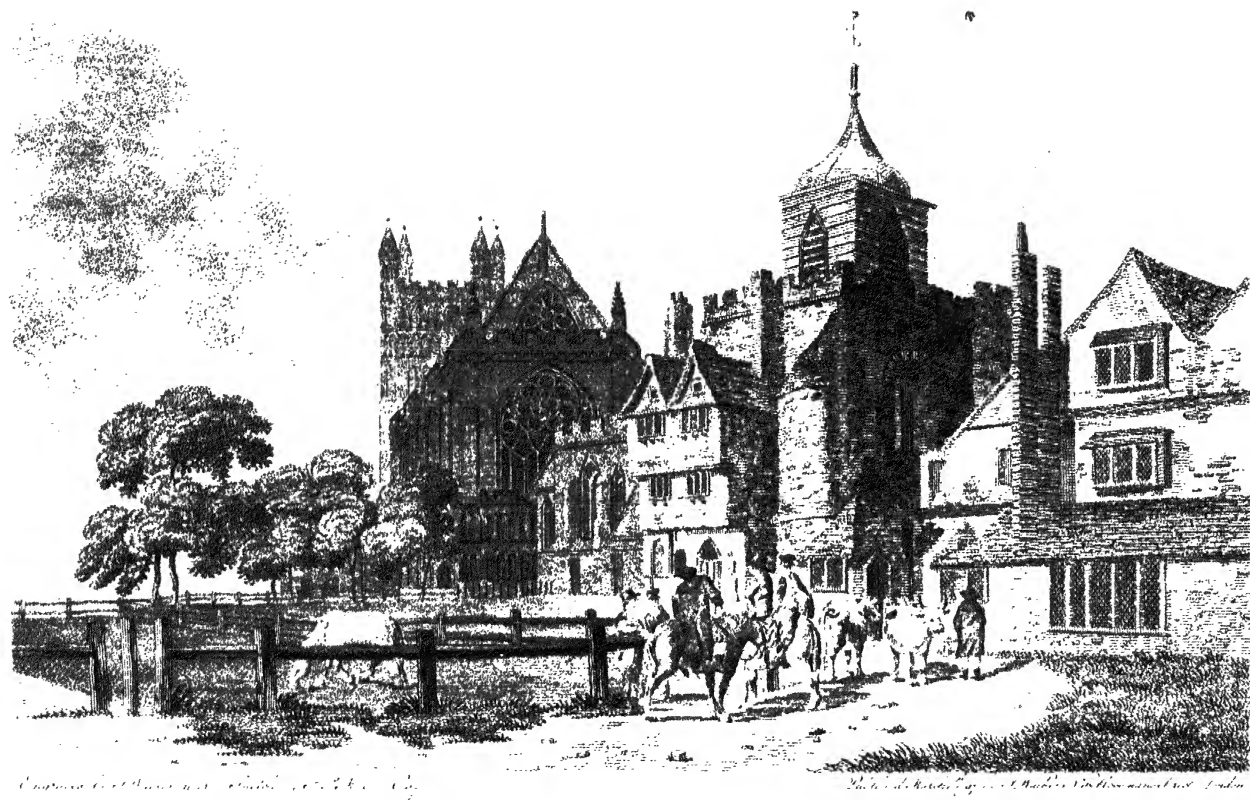
Mr. Pennant, in his Tour, gives an account of the principal pictures; and, since he was there, a noble room has been fitted up for a library, which is already furnished with some thousands of volumes, well chosen, besides a large collection of portraits of eminent persons, and a cabinet of Roman and British coins, medals, &c. A gentleman, whose near residence enabled him to be a judge, thus describes it:—"The library, extending through the whole breadth of the building, commands from the windows on the one end a charming prospect of the ocean, sea-coast, town of Bamff, and a new bridge of seven arches thrown over the Devon; from the other, a fine extensive view into the country, and of the pleasure grounds along the banks of the river."

In the neighbourhood of DUFF HOUSE are several objects of antiquity, among which are some stone pillars nearly in a semicircular form, which have been considered as the remains of a druidical temple.









ENTER.





THE capital of the county of Devon, is 78 miles from Bristol, 88 from Salisbury, and 173 from London.

It is seated on the banks of the large river Ex, whence it derives its present name. The walls are in tolerable repair, and make a pleasant walk round the city. It has one principal street, called High Street, very long, broad, and straight; the houses are spacious, commodious, and not inelegant: this street is full of shops, well furnished, and every kind of trade is carried on with great appearance of success. The people are industrious and courteous; the females truly fair, and very numerous, of easy carriage, and attractive manners.

EXETER has suffered much at different times by the ravages of war, particularly from the Danes, under Sweyne, who, in 1003, laid the city waste, and massacred most of the inhabitants. It was made an episcopal see by Edward the Confessor; a mayor town by King John; and a county of itself by Henry VIII. It was visited by Richard III. and Henry VII. who, for their opposition to Perkin Warbeck, gave the sword from his side, to be borne before the mayor, and a cap of maintenance.

EXETER withstood the parliamentary forces some time; and afforded an asylum to the Queen of Charles I. who was here delivered of a daughter, afterwards Duchess of Orleans. This city's strict adherence to its motto, *semper fidelis*, is much to be applauded. Several noble families have taken their titles from this place; and EXETER was created an earldom in favour of Lord Chancellor Burleigh, by James I. which still continues in the family of Cecil.

The cathedral is dedicated to St. Peter, and may be said to have been above 400 years in building, its foundation having been laid by Athelstan, in 932, for Benedictine monks, and the roof covered by Bishop Grandison in 1369; but the whole is so uniform, that it seems the work of one architect. In one of the towers is a very large bell, of 12,500 pounds weight, which is 2,500 pounds heavier than the Great Tom of Lincoln. It is also celebrated for its organ, which is of great magnitude.

There has been of late years a vast increase of buildings within and without the city. The bridge over the Ex is new, handsome, and of considerable length. In the Guildhall are the pictures of George II. and many other eminent personages.

Here is also a most excellent charity, called the Devon and Exeter Hospital.

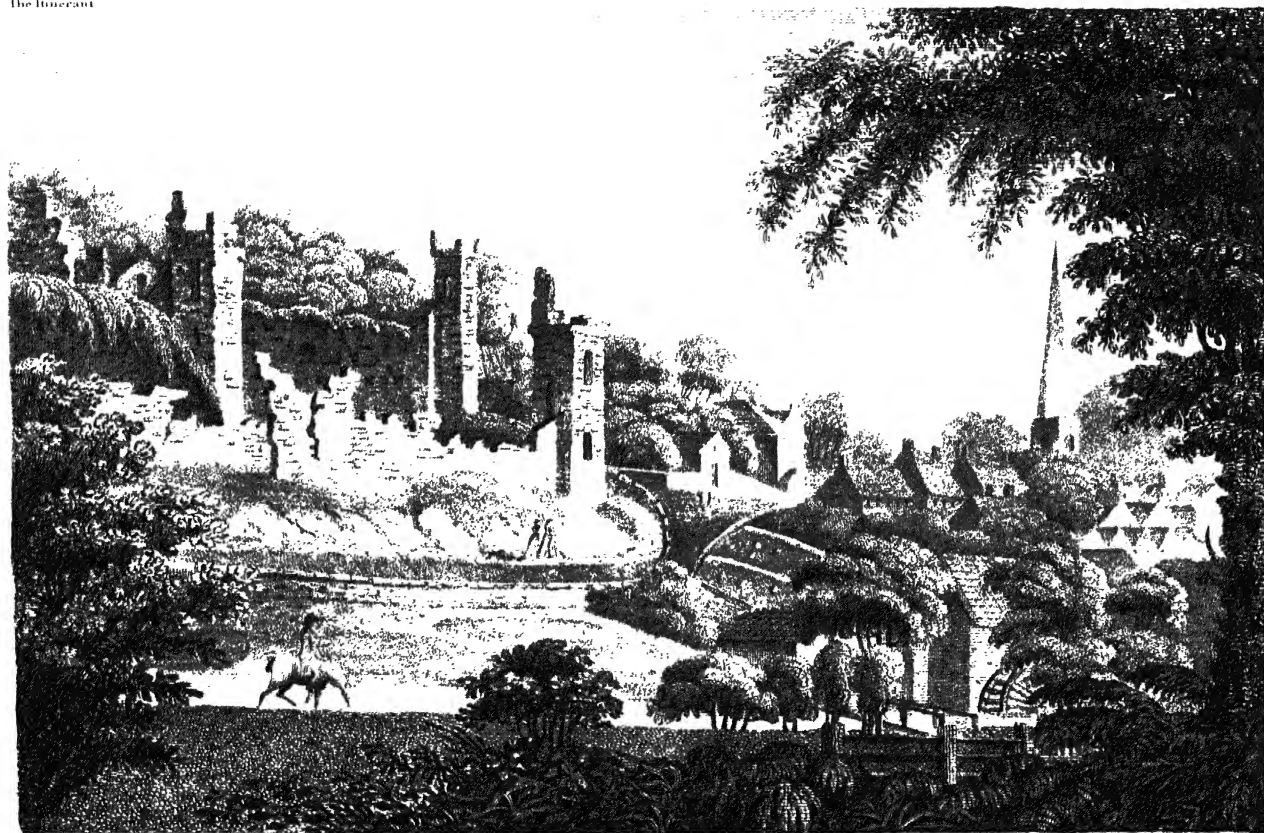
The government of this city is by a mayor, 24 aldermen, and a numerous common-council. It has also 13 incorporated trading companies, and is well supplied with water.

EXETER is remarkable for being as full of gentry as of traders and manufacturers. Its chief exports are serges, and are estimated at about 1,500,000*l.* annually. It sends two members to Parliament, the first record of which is 23*d* Edward I. and the present representatives are Sir C. W. Bamfylde and John Baring, Esq.









*Engraved by J. G. Smith, from a drawing by W. G. Smith.*

*Picture of the Innecant, taken from the Innecant, about London.*

# PICKERING.





# PICKERING.

NUMB. LXIII.

PLATE CXXVI.

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PICKERING, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, is situated nine miles N. of Malton, 19 W. S. W. of Scarborough, and 223 from London, and stands on an eminence, by the side of a brook, commonly called Pickering-beck.

The town is large, and is supposed to contain upwards of 2000 inhabitants; but the houses are scattered and irregular. As to its antiquity, the English Chronicles tell us, that it was built 270 years before Christ, by Peridurus, or Perdurius, a British king, who was there interred.

PICKERING was formerly the principal town in the district, and Scarborough, though now of much more importance, was in its wapentake. The castle of PICKERING has once been a stately and extensive building, but is now in ruin, as may be seen by the annexed View, which was taken on the spot in June, 1796.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a fine object, and well adapted to accommodate a numerous congregation. In the body of it are many ancient monuments.

During the Protectorate the marriage bans were published here at the market-cross, and the marriages solemnized by a justice of the peace.

PICKERING appears, by Domesday Book, to have been, in the time of Edward the Confessor, a lordship belonging to Morcar Earl of Northumberland; but who possessed it after the Conquest is uncertain, as no record is found till the thirty-second year of Henry III. who constituted William Lord Dacre sheriff of Yorkshire, and assigned to him the custody of Pickering Castle. Through a long succession of possessors this lordship came at last to Henry Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry IV. of England, and is supposed to have been by him annexed to the duchy of Lancaster, to which it now appertains. A court is kept in the castle for all actions under forty shillings arising within the honour of PICKERING.

It has a fair for horned cattle, horses, and sheep, held the 14th of September, and a weekly market on Mondays.

PICKERING formerly sent two members to Parliament, but does not now retain that privilege.

VOL. III.







*View of the River from the Castle, and the City of Pembroke.*

*Engraved by J. G. Wallis, and Published by W. Woodman, Street, London.*

P E M B R O K E.







# P E M B R O K E,

NUMB. LXIV.

PLATE CXXVII.

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THE county town of Pembrokeſhire, in South Wales, is ſituated on the eaſt ſhore of Milford Haven, upon the ridge of a long and narrow neck, gradually aſcending to the higheſt point, on which ſtands the caſtle, at the edge of a precipice ; and it reſembles much the ſituation of Edinburgh.

The caſtle is a Norman ſtructure mixed with the early Gothic. The principal tower, which is uncommonly high, has even its ſtone-vaulted roof remaining. This fortrefs was built by Girald, conſtable of Windſor, the anceſtor of Cambrenſis.

The town of PEMBROKE is well inhabited, has ſeveral good houſes, and one church. There is a cuſtom-houſe ; and the merchants, who are numerous, employ upwards of 200 ſail of veſſels on their own account ; ſo that, next to Caermarthen, it is the largeſt and richeſt town in South Wales. It chiefly conſiſts of one long, ſtraight ſtreet ; is governed by a mayor, bailiff, and burgeſſes ; and was in former times fortified with walls, as well as the magnificent caſtle before mentioned. In the rock under the chapel of the caſtle is a natural cavern, called Wogan, remarkable for a very fine echo : this is ſuppoſed to have been a ſtore-room for the garrifon, as there is a ſtair-caſe leading into it from the caſtle. This ſtructure being burnt a few years after it was erected, was rebuilt. It is remarkable for having been the birth-place of Henry VII. and for the brave defence made by the garrifon of Charles I.

There is a peculiarity in the dreſs of many of the Pembrokeſhire women, who, even in the miſt of ſummer, wear a heavy cloth gown ; and, inſtead of a cap, a large handkerchief wrapped over their heads, and tied under their chins.

PEMBROKE is diſtant from London 256 miles ; has a market on Saturdays ; and fairs, May 14, Trinity Monday, July 10, and Sept. 25. It ſends one member to parliament, and the preſent representative is Hugh Barlow, Eſq.

VOL. III.





The Inland



*Engraved by W. B. Wood from an original Drawing by W. B. Wood*

*Published by W. B. Wood, 10, Pall Mall, London*

STOCKPORT.





# STOCKPORT.

NUMB. LXIV.

PLATE CXXVIII.

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STOCKPORT is a populous market-town in Cheshire, situated on the Mersey, 175 miles from London.

The manufactures of STOCKPORT, some years back, were chiefly of filk ; but, from its vicinity to Manchester, it has participated in its trade, and they are now principally of cotton.

The Arts are greatly indebted to this town for its manufacture of canvass for primed cloth, large quantities of which are annually sent to London.

The present view is taken from Lancashire Hill, at the foot of which runs the Mersey, and divides the counties.

The entrance into STOCKPORT has been heretofore very bad, owing to the ascent from the hill ; but is now rendered commodious by a new road, part of which is seen in the Engraving. The circular building, from its form, is called the castle, and is used for a cotton manufactory.

The population of this town is estimated at 15,000 persons.

The old church of STOCKPORT is a venerable pile, built of red rock, and much beautified within by sepulchral monuments. Here is likewise a neat free grammar-school, and a large market on Fridays, remarkable for the great quantities of cheese bought up for exportation. The fairs are March 4, 25 ; May 1 ; Oct. 23, 24.

In the market-place stands a conduit, whence, by means of leaden pipes, the houses are supplied with water as in London.

VOL. III.









Engraved by J. Walker from an Original by Wm. G. Smith

Published by J. Walker, 15, Newman Street, London.

# WARKWORTH





# W A R K W O R T H.

NUMB. LXV.

PLATE CXXIX.

THIS town is about 10 Miles S. E. of Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland, near the mouth of the river Coquet, and is principally known for its castle, which is situated on an eminence, adjoining the south end of the town.

From whatever side the castle is viewed, nothing can be more magnificent or picturesque. It occupies, including the moats, five acres 17 perche of ground. Its walls, on the south, east, and west sides, are garnished with towers. The principal gate is on the south side. The keep is very large and lofty, and contains a variety of magnificent apartments; above it rises a high watch-tower, commanding an almost unbounded prospect.

WARKWORTH baron, anciently a royal demesne, was granted to Roger Fitz-Richard by Henry II. to hold by the service of one knight's fee. To this family WARKWORTH, with other baronies, was confirmed by successive sovereigns, till the reversion was made over (for a valuable consideration) to Edward II. His immediate successor, Edward III. granted it to the Percy family, in which it has remained, with various interruptions, to the present day. This castle was the usual residence of the Earls of Northumberland; and indeed had, though of sufficient strength, less the appearance of a fortress for repelling hostilities, than of one of those mansions alluded to by the poet,

Where throngs of knights and barons bold  
In weeds of peace high triumphs hold.      MILTON.

Since the residence of its noble owners has been removed to Alnwick Castle, the edifice now under notice has shewn signs of decay.

From the castle, about half a mile up the river, stands the Hermitage, so celebrated in poetic description, and probably the best preserved, and most entire erection of the kind now existing.

There is a very rich salmon fishery in the river Coquet, which belongs to the Duke of Northumberland, and from which, it is confidently asserted, 400 fish, chiefly salmon and salmon-trouts, have been frequently taken at one draught, between the hermitage and the sea, which is about two miles distant.

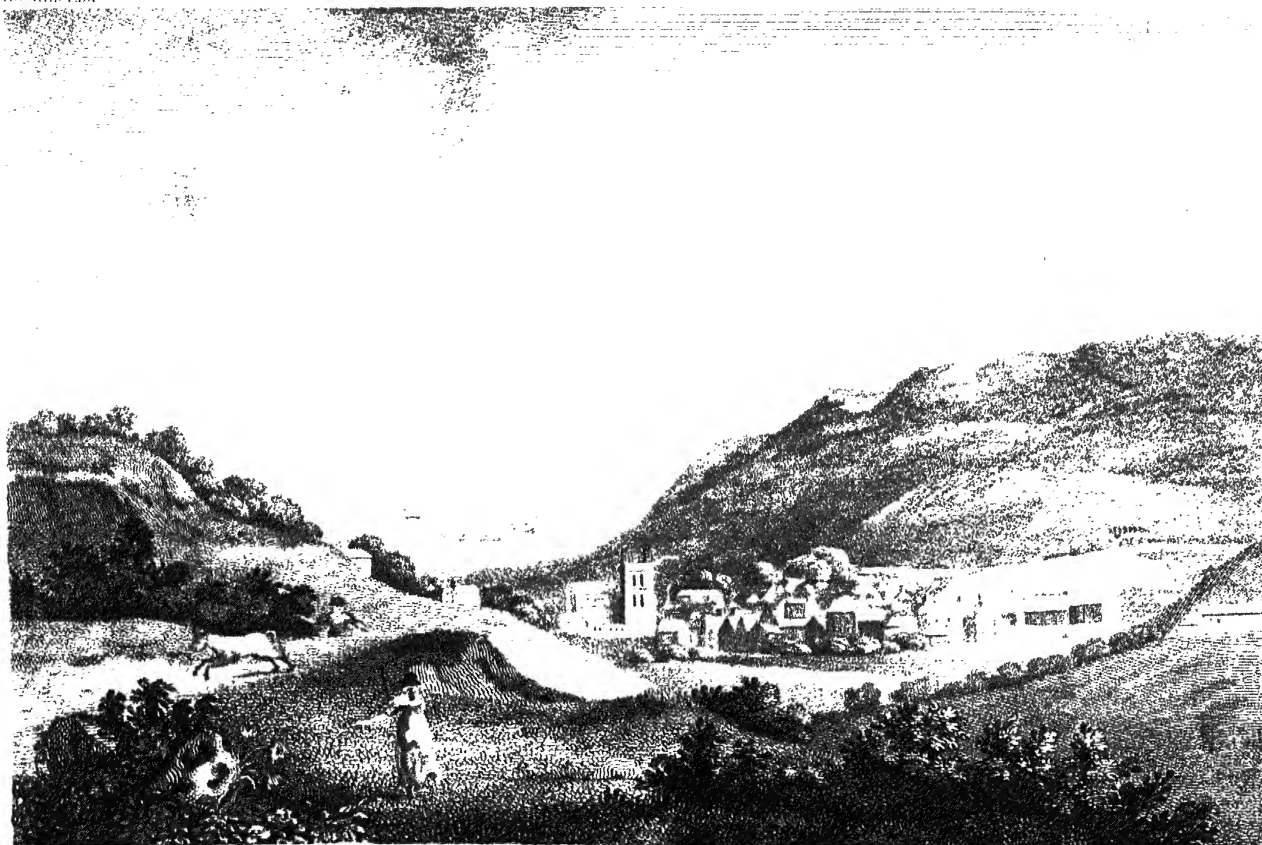
WARKWORTH has two fairs, viz. on April 25, and November 22, if they fall on Thursdays; otherwise, on the Thursdays preceding. Its distance from London is about 300 miles, nearly due north.

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*Original from the collection of the Hon. the Secy. of the Navy.*

*Engraved from a drawing by the Hon. the Secy. of the Navy.*





# B A N G O R.

NUMB. LXX.

PLATE CXXX.

THIS city, though formerly so considerable as to have been called *Bangor the Great*, and to be defended by a strong castle, has at present nothing to boast, being small, and thinly inhabited: the principal buildings in the town are the cathedral, the Bishop's palace, and a free school.

The see is by some thought to be the most ancient in Britain, and its founder is unknown. The church is dedicated to St. Daniel, who was bishop here about 512; but for near 500 years afterwards there is no certainty as to who were his successors. It is said indeed, that the Pagans (perhaps of Anglesea) ruined the church, and possessed the bishopric, after it was built, for above 100 years. Owen Glendower (*temp.* Hen. IV.) greatly defaced the cathedral, but Bishop Dean repaired it again. It suffered afterwards a more severe injury from Bishop Berkeley, who not only alienated many of the lands belonging to it, but even sold the bells of the church; for which sacrilege, it is said, he was struck blind.

BANGOR is certainly at present not a rich bishopric, though it contains the whole of Carnarvonshire, except three parishes, the shire of Anglesea, and part of the shires of Denbigh, Merioneth, and Montgomery; comprizing 107 parishes, of which 36 are impropriated. Its bishops, however, are usually allowed to hold some other good benefice *in commendam*, and are generally translated to a more profitable see. It has three archdeaconries, viz. Bangor, Anglesea, and Merioneth, of which the first two are commonly annexed to the bishopric for its better support. This see is valued in the king's books at 131*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* and is computed to be worth 1200*l.* a year.

To the cathedral belong, besides the bishop, a dean, an archdeacon, a treasurer, and two prebendaries endowed; a precentor, a chancellor, and three canons, not endowed; three vicars choral, an organist, lay-clerks, choristers, and two officers.

The town is governed by the bishop's steward, who holds courts leet and courts baron for his lord.

It is situated near the entrance of the Straights of Menai, that divide the island of Anglesea (or Mona) from the county of Carnarvon; and though in size and grandeur it falls short of other bishoprics, it possesses great advantages in the scenery, which is uncommonly romantic; having Penman Maur mountain to its right, the sea in front, and terminating with the town and harbour of Beaumaris, and Lord Bulkley's extensive grounds.

There is a neat, modern-built church in the beautiful domain of Lord Penrhyn, within a mile of this place.

To BANGOR many families resort during the summer months for the benefit of bathing, the place possessing the advantage of some of the pleasantest rides in Wales.—The distance from Chester is 66 Miles, from Holyhead 27, and from London 246.

Its markets are on Wednesdays; and the fairs April 5, June 25, and October 28.







NEWCASTLE, upon Tyne







FEW places can be mentioned that merit more the researches of the antiquary and the historian than NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE. Its situation so near the borders of Scotland must necessarily render it a place of strong defence; and that it was for a long period of time, the numerous remains of walls, towers, and fortified gateways it contains, abundantly testify: in short, none of our famous cities retain the appearance of so many, or in such good preservation.

The town is very ancient, and is thought to have been the Roman *Gabrofantum*. Prior to the Conquest it was called *Monk Chesh.* and it derived its present name from a castle built there by Robert, the son of William the Conqueror, in the year 1080, to defend the country against the Scots.

It stands near the end of the Pilgrims wall on the north side of the Tyne, over which it has a handsome bridge that connects it with the bishopric of Durham; in which its suburb called Gateshead or Gatefide is situated. In the centre of this bridge is a large stone, to mark the division of NEWCASTLE from Durham; this bridge was built in 1775, the preceding one having been carried away by a flood; and a remarkable circumstance attending the present edifice is, that, having been built by two architects employed by the different counties, there is a considerable variation in the construction of the piers.

NEWCASTLE is a county of itself, and is the largest town in the north of England, excepting only York. It has four parish churches; St. Nicholas, the most remarkable of them, was built by David, King of Scots, in form of a cathedral, and has a fine steeple, of more modern date, so very curious in architecture, as to attract the attention of every traveller of taste or judgment. The other public buildings of note are, the castle, the mansion-house, the exchange, the custom-house, the assembly-rooms, the theatre, and a spacious freemasons' hall. The coal-trade has so enlarged the commerce of the place, that it has long been the greatest emporium in the north of England for all sorts of goods.

Here is a noble quay, where ships come up as high as the bridge; but the coal fleets approach no higher than Shields, which is about seven miles below the town, and to which the coals are conveyed from NEWCASTLE in barges or keels.

The population of NEWCASTLE is estimated at 50,000 persons. Among the manufactories, the glass works are the most curious; there was formerly a considerable manufacture of broad and narrow cloths, and there are at present several soap-boileries and sugar-houses. It is also famous for its grindstones, for which the foreign demand is so extensive as to have given rise to a saying, "That a Scotsman and a NEWCASTLE grindstone travel all the world over." Hardware, wrought iron, and earthen-ware, also constitute a considerable branch of trade. Of its coals London alone is said to consume, on the average, 766,887 chaldrons every year. The annual amount of the revenue of customs at this port is between 70,000*l.* and 80,000*l.*

The town is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, a recorder, sheriff, town-clerk, clerk of the chambers, two coroners, eight chamberlains, a sword-bearer, water-bailiff, and seven serjeants at mace: and sends two members to Parliament; the present representatives are, Sir Matthew White Ridley and Charles Brandling, Esq.—Markets, Tuesdays and Saturdays. Fairs, in August, and Oct. 29, each time continuing nine days.—Distance from London 272 miles.







*Engraving from the original drawing by J. G. Smith, Esq. F.R.S.*

*Engraving from the original drawing by J. G. Smith, Esq. F.R.S.*

ELY CATHEDRAL, Morayshire





# ELGIN CATHEDRAL.

NUMB. LXVI.

PLATE CXXXII.

THIS church is in the shire of Moray in North Britain, and was, when entire, a building of Gothic architecture, inferior to few in Europe. It stood due east and west, in the form of a pallion or Jerusalem cross, ornamented with five towers, whereof two stood on the west end, one in the middle, and two on the east end; betwixt the two towers on the west end was the great porch or entrance, which was a concave arch 24 feet broad in base, and 24 in height, terminating in a sharp angle. There were porticoes on each side of the church, eastward from the traverse or cross, which were 18 feet broad without the walls. To yield sufficient light to a building so large, besides the great windows in the porticoes, and a row of attic windows in the walls, each six feet high above the porticoes, there was in the west gable above the gate, a window in form of an acute-angled arch, 19 feet broad in base, and 27 in height, and in the east gable between the turrets, a row of five parallel windows, each two feet broad, and ten high; above these were five more, each seven feet high; and over all, a circular window, nearly ten feet in diameter. ELGIN CATHEDRAL was originally built by Bishop Andrew Moray, A. D. 1224; but that edifice, after it had stood 166 years, was totally burnt and destroyed by Alexander Stewart (son of King Robert II.), commonly called "the Wolf of Badenoch."

Bishop Barr began to rebuild the church, and the work was carried on by his successors Bishops Spynie and Innes; and being at length perfected, remained entire for many years; but in the year 1506 the great steeple in the centre fell down: Bishop Foreman, however, repaired it in the next year, but the work was not finished until 1538, and then the height of the tower, including the spire, was 198 feet.

At the Reformation the lead was taken away, and the cathedral being uncovered, was left to decay, as a piece of Romish vanity, too expensive to be kept in repair. Some painted rooms in the towers and choir remained so entire about the year 1640, that Roman Catholics repaired to them to say their prayers. The great tower in the middle of the church fell in 1711; several persons were near it at the time, but none were hurt.

The town of ELGIN, the capital of Morayshire, is situated on the river Lossy, about six miles north from the Spey, in west longitude  $2^{\circ} 25'$ , north latitude  $57^{\circ} 40'$ .









WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.





# WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

NUMB. LXVII.

PLATE CXXXIII.

THIS is universally allowed to be one of the finest bridges in the world. The first stone of it was laid by the Earl of Pembroke, January 29, 1738-9; and the whole was finished, ready to be opened for use, in autumn 1747: but it was then discovered, that the fifth pier from the Westminster side was sinking, and soon after stones fell out of the arch next to it. It was necessary, therefore, to take off the arches that rested on that pier, which was done with great care, by replacing centres under them, like those on which they were turned. The sinking pier was then loaded with 12,000 tons of cannon and leaden weights, in order to sink and settle it. This took up a very considerable time, and it was not opened for passengers till midnight of the 17th November, 1750. The pier that had failed was freed from its burden by a secret arch now not to be seen.

The extent of this noble bridge is 1223 feet, the abutments whereof at each end are 113 feet each; the middle arch is 76 feet diameter, and its two piers are each 17 feet thick; every other arch on each side lessens four feet, and the piers one foot each. It has 15 arches, 13 large and 2 small; so that the clear space for water is 820 feet. The solids of the 12 piers contain 400 feet, beside the two abutments. The breadth for carriages is 30 feet, and for foot passengers seven feet on each side.

Among the conveniencies of this bridge we may reckon the covered recesses, to which passengers may retire for shelter from the weather. It has also a nightly watch of 12 men, for the safeguard of persons and property; and is lighted by 32 beautiful globular lamps (16 on each side) suspended on irons that project inwards, with a lofty sweep, from the top of each recess, and on the sides of the abutments.

The construction and distance of the piers from each other are so managed, that the vacancies under the arches allowed for the water-way are four times as much as at London Bridge; so that there is no fall to endanger the smallest boat; and the stream is so gentle that it seldom exceeds the velocity of two feet and a half per second in tide of flood, and is a quarter less in the ebb.

Before the erection of this bridge there was a horse ferry at Westminster, which was perhaps one of the most frequented passages over the river Thames ever since the building of London Bridge, and the laying aside the ancient ferry there. From the multitude of coaches, carriages, and horses, continually passing and repassing at all hours and seasons, numerous inconveniencies and accidents unavoidably happened, and many lives were lost. This induced the Archbishop of Canterbury and several other noblemen, in the year 1736, to procure an act of parliament, in consequence of which the present great ornament of the metropolis was erected.







The Inland



*Engraved by J. Smith, from a Drawing by W. Turner*

*Published & Sold by J. M. W. Turner, at the London*

FLINT, from Park Gate.





# F L I N T.

NUMB. LXVII.

PLATE CXXXIV.

THIS is the chief town of Flintshire, the smallest county in Wales; it stands on the estuary of the river Dee, near its influx into the Irish Sea, and has a small harbour. Being well wooded, and seated on a flat, it is less exposed to cold in the tempestuous season of the year, than other towns in North Wales; while the gentle sea breezes render it extremely salubrious. Trade, however, it has little, though it is certainly susceptible of improvement; and manufactures might, we think, be established here with good chance of success.

The town is formed on the principle of a Roman encampment; rectangular; and surrounded by a vast ditch and two great ramparts, with four regular *portæ*, as was usual with that military nation. The public buildings are, the church, town-hall, and gaol, neither of them any remarkable ornament to the place.

FLINT was formerly celebrated for its castle, the structure of which, Camden says, was begun by Henry II. and completed by Edward I. In this castle Richard II. took shelter on his arrival from Ireland; but was by Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, betrayed to his cousin Henry Duke of Lancaster, from whence being brought prisoner to London, he soon after lost both his crown and his life.

The castle is a square building, with a large round tower at three of the corners, and a fourth a little disjointed from the other, and much larger than the rest. This is called the double tower: it had been joined to the castle by a drawbridge, and is of great thickness. The castle is the property of the crown, and is governed by a constable, who is also mayor of FLINT. It is, however, in a very ruinous condition. It stands close to the sea, on a rock, which in different parts forms several feet of its foundation. The whole structure covers about three quarters of an acre of ground.

The North Wales mountains in the distance, the town, and river, serve to complete, perhaps, as beautiful a scene as ever employed the pencil of the painter or the pen of the bard.

Distance, 193 miles N. W. of London.

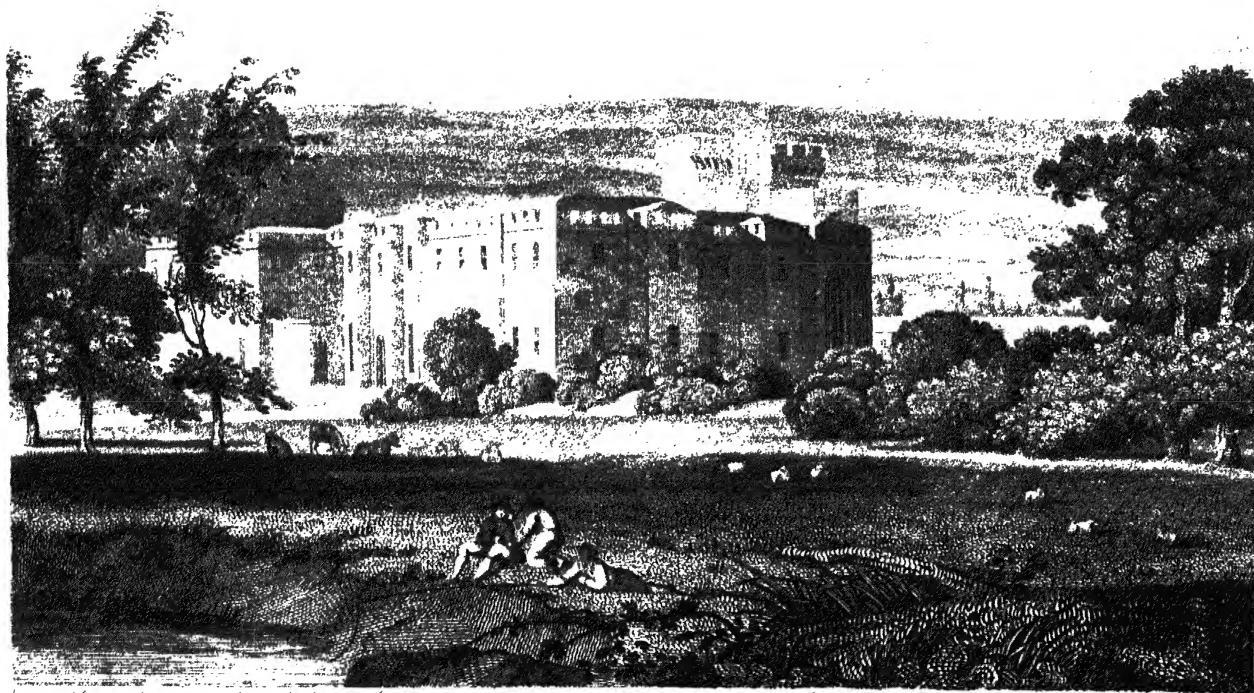
FLINT has no market, on account, probably, of its vicinity to Chester, and the conveniency of going thither by water; but it has four fairs, held Feb. 15, June 24, Aug. 10, and Nov. 30, for cattle.

It sends one member to parliament; and the present representative is Watkin Williams, Esq.

The annexed View presents the town as seen from Park Gate, whence the packets for Ireland generally take their departure.







Engraved from a drawing by W. J. Taylor

Published Sept. 2, 1854, by W. J. Walker, 116, Regent Street, London

HAMPTON-COURT, Herefordshire.







# H A M P T O N C O U R T

NUMB. LXXVIII.

PLATE CXXXV.

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IS delightfully situated five miles S. E. of Leominster, and is distinguished by a very fine mansion, built (castle-form) in a valley near the confluence of the rivers Lugg and Wye, under coverture of Dynmoor; and from the top of the house runs a stair-case which is said to have a subterraneous conveyance to Dynmoor Wood.

This edifice was erected by Rowland Lenthall, master of the wardrobe to King Henry the Fourth. By marriage it came to the family of Coningsby; and was by Lord Coningsby, in the time of William III. materially altered, elegantly fitted up, and the grounds laid out in the Dutch taste then prevalent.

It is now the property of Lord Viscount Malden, eldest son of the Earl of Essex, who has been for some time engaged in restoring it to its original magnificent state of architecture, which was partly Gothic and partly Saxon.

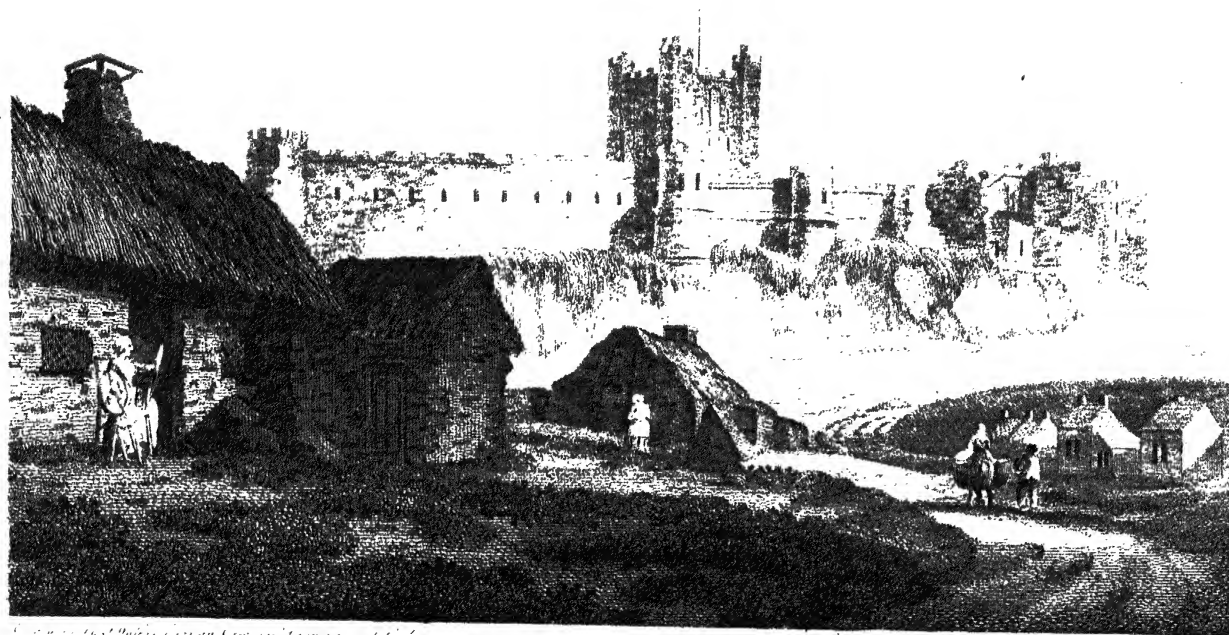
The park is eight miles in compass, well stocked with deer, and having a broad pool three quarters of a mile long between two great woods. The dam, by which it is formed, is made over a valley, cost 800*l.* and was finished (200 hands being employed) within a fortnight. A river runs quite through the park, the channel of which, for a considerable length, is hewn out of the rock. This enriches vast tracts of land which before were unproductive. There are numerous gardens and canals, plantations of timber, warrens, decoys, sheep-walks, pastures for cattle, &c. which supply the house with all necessaries and conveniences.

In some maps we have found this place marked by the name of Hampton Charles.





The Ancient



View of the Castle from the Village of Bamborough, Northumberland.

The Castle of Bamborough, Northumberland, as it appears from the Village.

**BAMBOROUGH-CASTLE, Northumberland.**





# BAMBOROUGH CASTLE

NUMB. LXVIII.

PLATE CXXXVI.

IS situated 321 miles N. of London, and 14 S. E. of Berwick, on an almost perpendicular rock, close to the sea; and is inaccessible, except on the south side, where was formerly the site of the castle or palace of the kings of Northumberland.

The Castle is said to have been built by King Ida, about 570. It was besieged in 612 by Penda King of Mercia, who attempted to burn it; and its preservation is ascribed to the prayers of St. Adrian; for when the fire began to burn, the wind changed, and blew the flames to the besieger's camp. It, however, suffered greatly from his ravages. In 710, Ofred, son of Alfred, was brought hither for safety by his tutor Bithric, who resisted the forces of the usurper Edulph, till the young king's partisans assembled; when Edulph fled, but was soon taken and put to death. In 933 it was destroyed by the Danes; but, being a place of importance against the invasions of the Scots, it was soon restored, and is said to have been in good repair at the Conquest; and in the reign of William Rufus the rebel Mowbray made it his chief lurking-place. In the time of Henry II. it appears again to have been repaired. In 1296, Edward I. summoned Baliol King of the Scots, to meet him here; and, for his refusal, invaded Scotland and took him prisoner. In 1310, Edward II. sheltered his favourite Gaveston here; and it was taken by the Yorkists after the battle of Hexham.

The possession of this castle remained in the crown till the 10th of Elizabeth, when that queen appointed Sir John Forster, of Bamborough Abbey, to be governor of it. His grandson, John Forster, Esq. afterwards had a grant of it and the manor. In this family it remained till Thomas Forster, of Ethelstone, engaging in the rebellion of 1715, his estates were confiscated. These, however, were afterwards purchased by his uncle, Lord Crew, bishop of Durham, and by him bequeathed in trust for many benevolent purposes; particularly that of ministering instant relief to such shipwrecked mariners as may happen to be cast on this dangerous coast, for whose preservation, and that of their vessels, every possible assistance is contrived. The whole estate is vested in the hands of trustees, one of whom, the late Archdeacon Sharpe, made this castle his chief residence, attending with unwearied diligence to the proper application of the charity, to which, at his decease, he bequeathed a great part of the valuable library of his grandfather, Dr. Sharp, Archbishop of York. This library is opened for the public one day in every week.

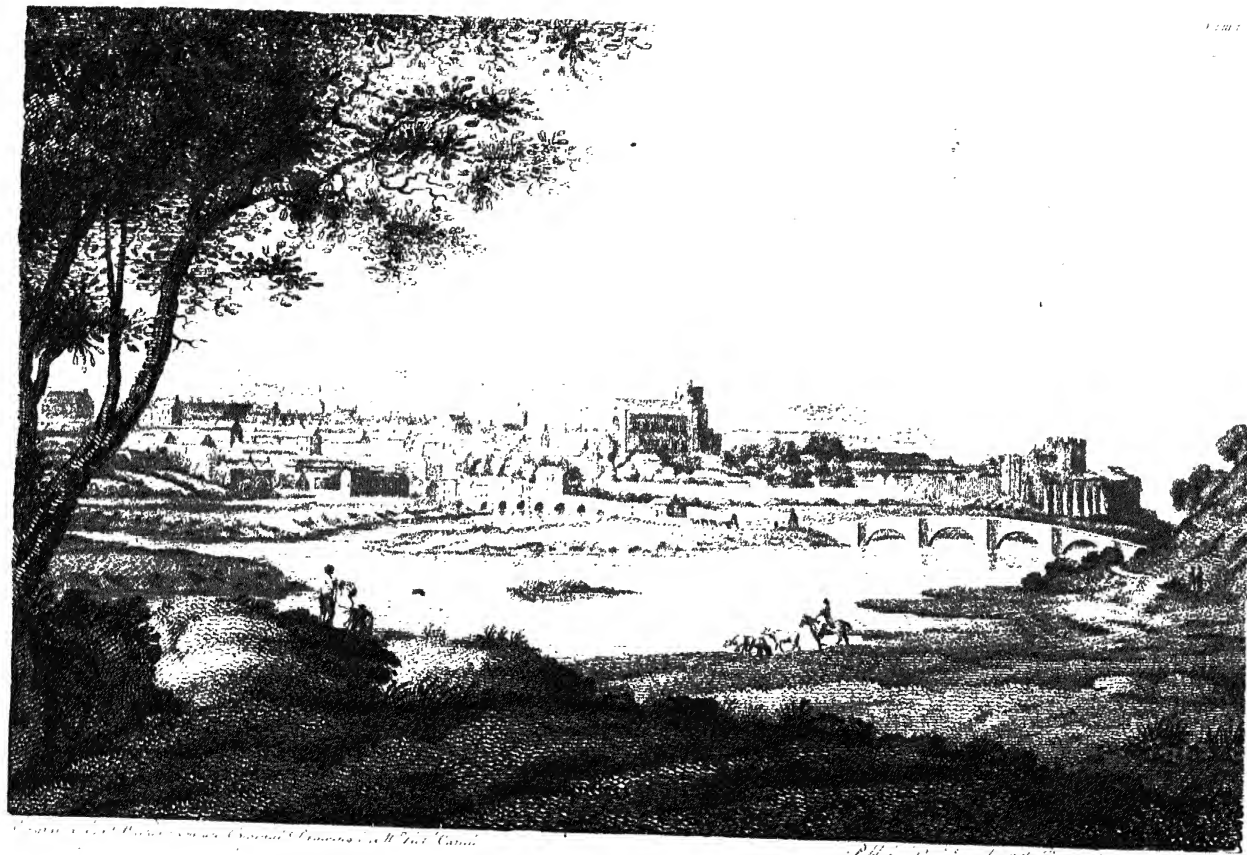
In 1757, the trustees began the repairs of the tower, which they fitted up for the reception of the poor. The upper part is they formed into granaries, whence, in times of scarcity, corn is sold to the indigent, without any distinction, at four shillings per bushel.

BAMBOROUGH is now an inconsiderable village; but was once a royal borough, and sent two members to parliament. It even gave name to a large tract extending southward, which was called Bamboroughshire. It had also three religious foundations; a house of friars-preachers, founded by Henry III.; a cell of canons-regular of St. Austlin; and an hospital.









Engraved by J. G. P. from a drawing by J. G. P. from a drawing by J. G. P.

Published by J. G. P. from a drawing by J. G. P. from a drawing by J. G. P.

CARLISLE.





THIS city stands near the confluence of the rivers Eden, Petteril, and Caude, in the N. W. part of the county of Cumberland, of which it is the capital. The etymology of its name is derived from Caer Luil, i. e. Luil's Town, the founding of it being ascribed to a king of that name before the invasion of the Romans, by whom it was called *Lugo Vallum*; and that it was a flourishing place under them, the numerous antiquities found here sufficiently prove. It may indeed be considered on the west sea, what Berwick is on the east, the key of England.

After the Romans had abandoned Britain this city underwent many revolutions, being besieged and plundered by various nations. Still, however, retaining something of its ancient splendour, it was accounted a city; for in 619 the king of Northumberland gave it to St. Cuthbert, with the land fifteen miles around it. By the Danes it was totally destroyed, and lay near two hundred years in ashes, till at length William Rufus rebuilt the city and castle, and garrisoned it. During the subsequent reigns it was often captured, and as often recovered. By Henry I. it was made an episcopal see.

The castle stands on the N. W. side of the city, and is of an irregular figure, with a gatehouse and three turrets. A small apartment in it is shewn as that where the unfortunate Mary of Scotland resided after her landing at Workington. This fortress suffered some injury during the civil wars; and the rebels in 1745 were in possession of it nearly six weeks; but at the end of that time it was retaken by the Duke of Cumberland.

The cathedral, built of a reddish stone, and chiefly of the Saxon order of architecture, was formerly very spacious; but the whole nave was demolished during the civil wars. On the back of the side-screen of the choir are painted the legends of St. Anthony and St. Austin, curious subjects, which suffered much a few years since by being *whitewashed*. They were afterwards partly restored, and have been accurately copied by the ingenious young artist who took the annexed View.

The city is well built, and surrounded by a wall, now out of repair. The several entrances are from the south, north, and west, through the English, Scotch, and Irish gates. It has one parish church, St. Cuthbert's, beside the cathedral. The manufactories are chiefly of cotton, established some years since.

CARLISLE standing on elevated ground forms a picturesque object from all parts of the surrounding country. In the distant part of the View is seen the celebrated mountain Skiddaw, from whence the river Caldew has its source, which, winding through the beautiful vale of Sebergham, falls into the Eden below the city. In high floods, which often happen during the winter, the town exhibits a grand scene, and from the conflux of the two rivers forms a peninsula, appearing to stand out like a promontory in the midst of a vast lake. The distance from London is 302 miles.

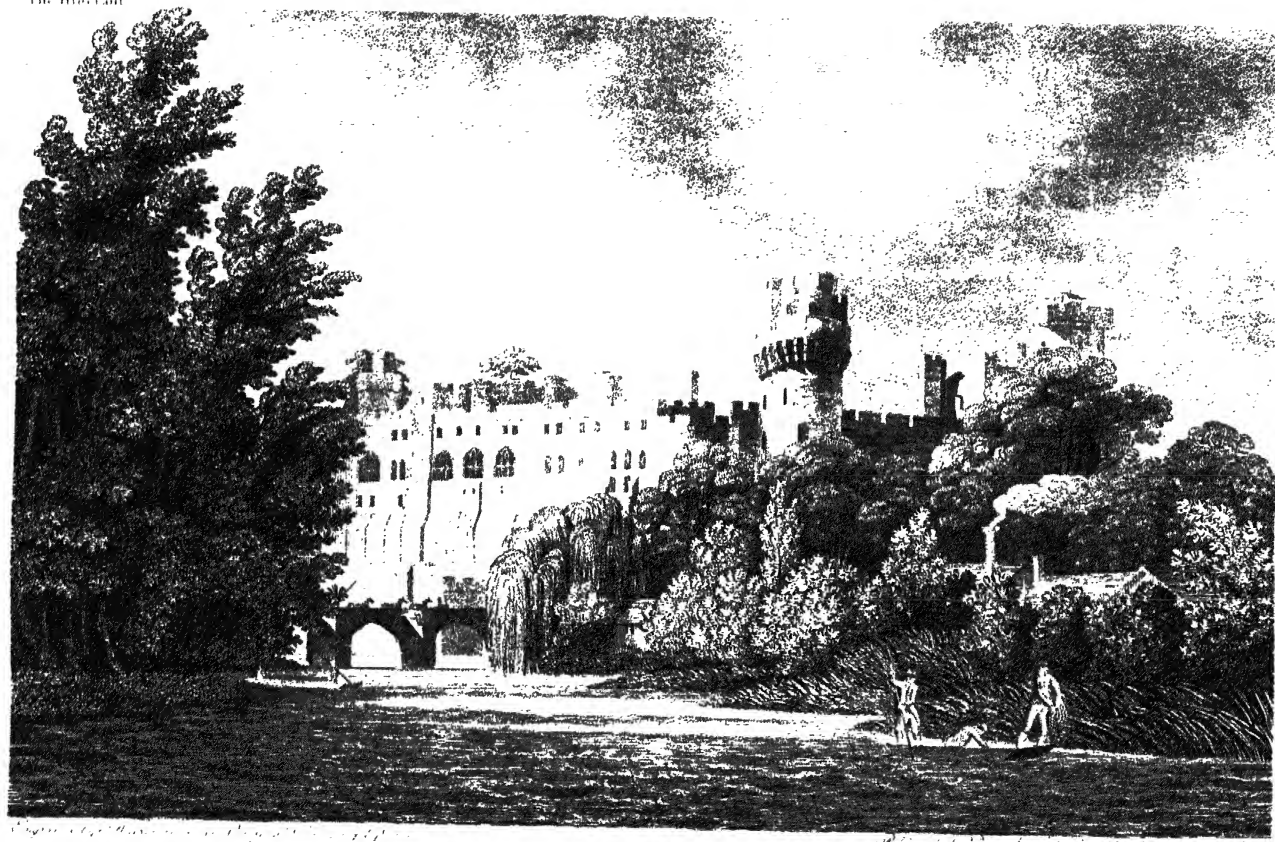
CARLISLE is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, two bailiffs, &c. and has a considerable market on Saturdays. It gives the title of earl to a branch of the Howard family, and sends two members to parliament. The present representatives are, J. C. Curwen, Esq. and Sir F. F. Vane, Bart.







The Inland



Designed by J. G. Thompson, Esq. and engraved by J. G. Thompson, Esq.

Printed by J. G. Thompson, Esq. at the Press of J. G. Thompson, Esq. in London.

WARWICK CASTLE.





WARWICK is a very ancient town, 93 miles N. W. of London, and is the capital of Warwickshire. It is pleasantly seated on a hill rising from the river Avon, over which it has a noble bridge. This is supposed by Camden to be the place called by the Romans *Verovicum Præsidium*, where the Dalmatian horse were posted. The hill, or rather rock, on which it stands, is of free-stone, of which, indeed, all the public edifices in the town are built.

The object, however, to which our attention must chiefly be directed at present, is its CASTLE, which is a very stately pile of building. By whom it was founded is not at all clear: by some it is considered as of Roman origin; others say that Cymbeline the British king was its founder; Dugdale, again, ascribes it to Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred, and fixes the founding of the dungeon in 915. By Doomfday Book it appears to have belonged to the crown in Edward the Confessor's time, and to have been considered as a strong defence of the midland parts of the kingdom. William the Conqueror is said to have employed Turkill de Warwick, the governor in the former reign, to fortify and enlarge it; for which purpose some houses belonging to the monks at Coventry were destroyed. But when the work was completed, William appointed one of his own countrymen (Henry de Newbury) governor, and made him Earl of Warwick in 1076. Towards the end of the reign of Stephen, the Countess surrendered it to the Duke of Normandy, afterwards King Henry II.

In the time of Henry III. this castle was deemed so important, that a security was required of the sister and heir of the Earl, that she should not marry any man but whom the King approved. In the reign of Edward III. it was repaired and enlarged, and was afterwards occupied by the brother of Edward IV. who had planned many improvements, of which his death, however, prevented the execution. It came again to the crown in the time of Richard III. and after several grants by different sovereigns, it was presented by James I. to Fulk Greville, who retrieved it from a state almost of perfect ruin, the strongest part being then the county gaol. The CASTLE is the residence of the present Earl of Warwick.

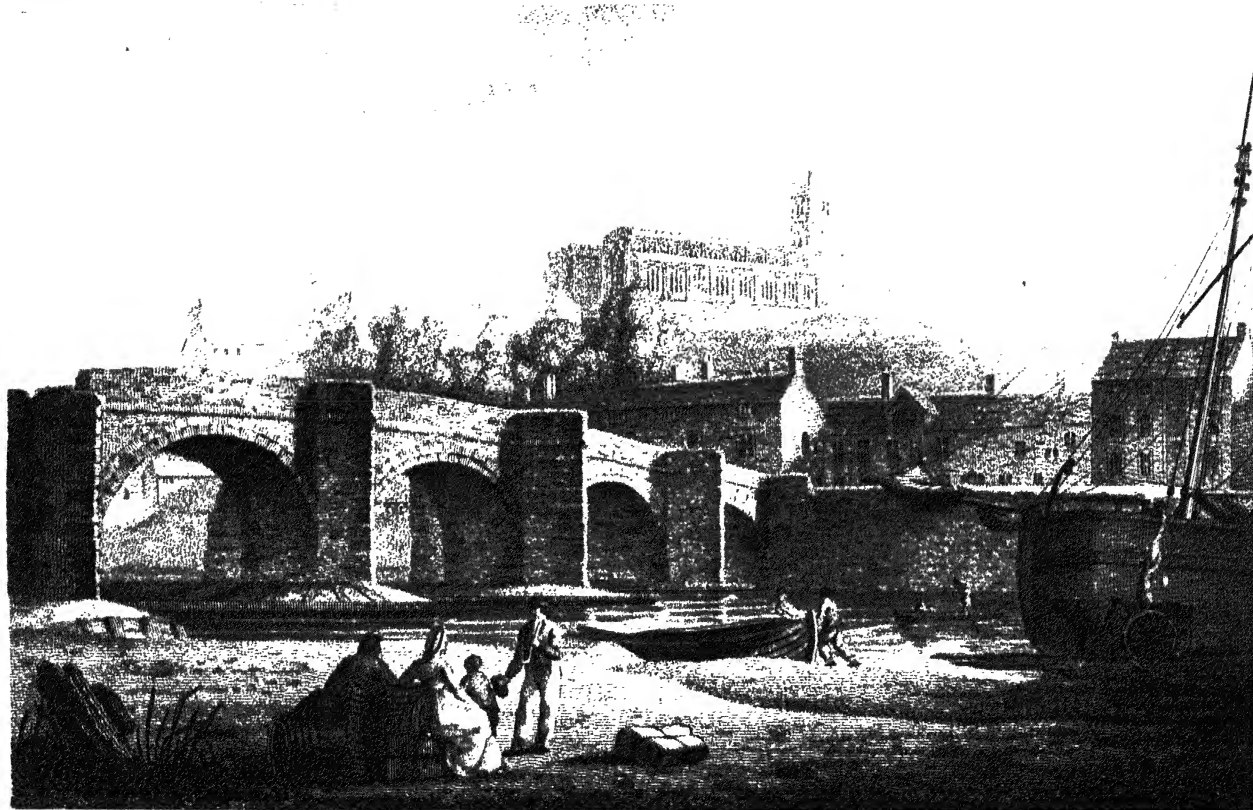
The apartments are very nicely contrived; and the communication of the remotest parts of the building one with the other, is so well preserved by galleries, and by a large and magnificent hall, that in the whole building no irregularity is found, notwithstanding the antiquity of its plan, as it was a castle built for strength, and evidently not originally designed for a place of pleasure.

In the CASTLE are many curious original pictures by Van Dyke and other eminent artists, of kings, queens, and illustrious personages of the several courts of Europe. Here are also shewn some antiquities said to have belonged to the famous Guy Earl of Warwick.





THE BRIDGE.



*Printed by W. G. & Co. at the Old Chapel, in King's Street, 1845.*

*Published by J. G. & Co. at the Old Chapel, in King's Street, 1845.*

# LANCASTER







# LANCASTER.

PLATE CXXXIX.

NUMB. LXX.

THIS is the county town, and was the ancient *Longovicum* of the Romans ; its distance is 235 miles N. N. W. of London.

It is situated upon a rising ground upon the south side of the river *Lon*, about six miles from its fall into the Irish sea, and is both pleasant and commodious. From the name of the aforementioned river the town was originally called Lancaster, but has been long changed to Lancaster. It has a small, but neat and strong castle, on the top of which is a square tower called *John à Gaunt's Chair*, from which there is a most beautiful prospect of the adjacent country, especially towards the sea, on which the eye can in a clear day reach the Isle of Man.

Ever since the Conquest this town has been remarkable for its loyalty and attachment to the established government ; for which King John honoured it with as liberal a charter as he had bestowed on Bristol and Northampton. This charter Charles II. confirmed with additional privileges. But LANCASTER derived its greatest lustre and importance from the title it gave to Edmund, second son of Henry III. and to his issue, Dukes of Lancaster, and Kings of England of the Lancastrian line. In the end, however, it suffered much by supporting their title to the crown in the contest with the house of York.

LANCASTER Sands, about nine miles over, is on a pleasant day one of the finest sea-rides in the kingdom. On the right a bold shore, deeply indented in some places, and opening into bays in others ; valleys that stretch far into the country, bounded on each side by hanging grounds cut into inclosures, interspersed with groves and woods, adorned with sequestered cots, farms, villages, churches, and castles ; mountains behind mountains, and others again just seen over them ; form a most delightful scene.

The town of LANCASTER is governed by a mayor, recorder, seven aldermen, two bailiffs, twelve capital burgesses, twelve common burgesses, a town-clerk, and two serjeants at mace. The assizes are held in the castle, where is also the county gaol. It has but one church, which, however, is a fine Gothic building. Of late years many new streets and a new chapel have been built, which give an air of elegance and prosperity to this important town ; and a new bridge of five equal elliptical arches, in all 549 feet in length, adds much to the embellishment as well as to the convenience of the place. It has also a custom-house,

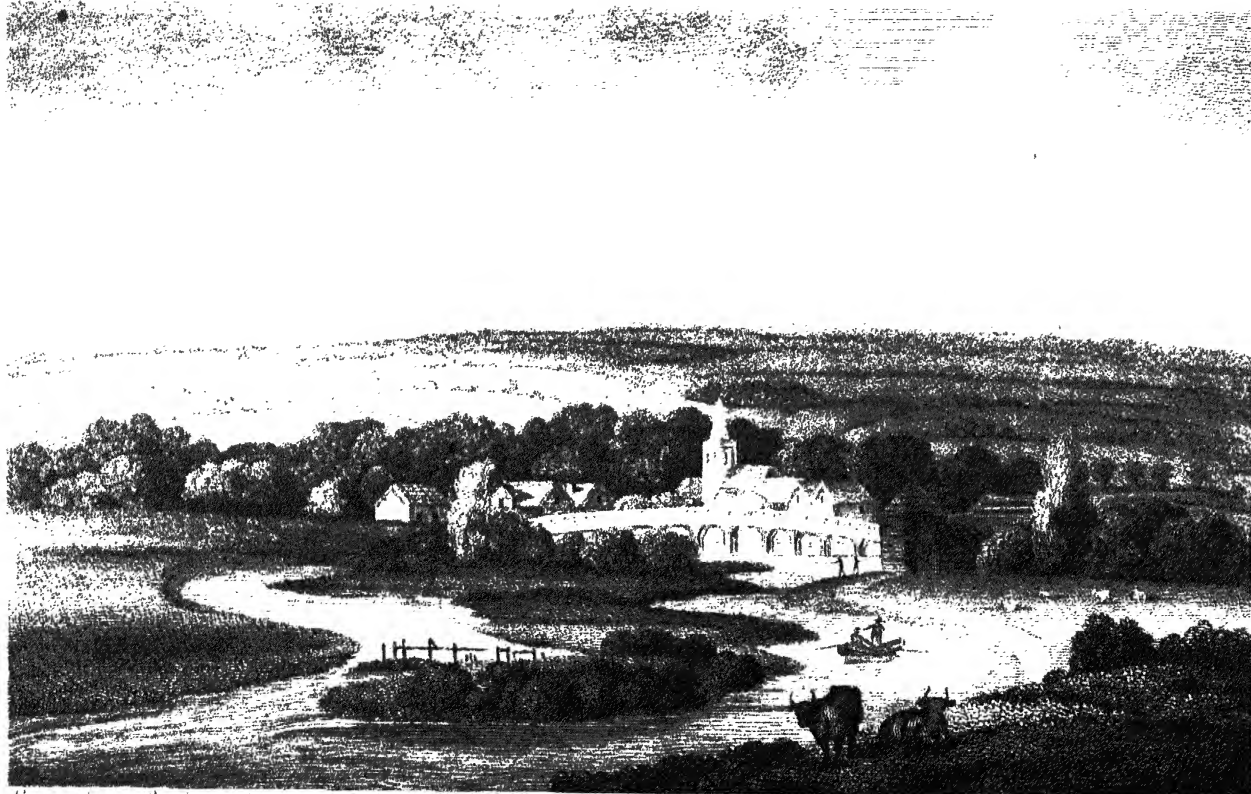
LANCASTER carries on a pretty extensive trade to America with hardware and woollen manufactures. Its markets are on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and it has three fairs in May, July, and October.

The present representatives of this town in parliament are, John Dent, and Richard Penn, Esquires.





The Inland.



Engraved by J. H. P. from an Original Drawing by J. H. P.

Published by J. H. P. at the Office of the Publisher, No. 1, Pall Mall, London.

GREAT MARLOW.





# MARLOW BRIDGE.

NUMB. LXX.

PLATE CXL.

MARLOW BRIDGE is of wood, and has been recently erected at an expence of about 1800*l.*; the ascent is remarkable, and its whole appearance is thought to be equal to that of any structure of the kind. The balustrades are pointed to imitate stone, and the rich verdure of the adjacent woods renders the *tout ensemble* extremely pleasant. This bridge unites the counties of Buckingham and Berks, in the former of which the town stands.

Below the bridge the objects are happily combined for the pencil, the river branching into two channels, one of which, penned up by the lock, causes a small but shallow cascade into the other. At this lock many lives were lost by a sudden and immense fall of water, about the year 1534, at which time not more than 10 or 12 barges navigated the river to this place; and in the reign of Edward IV. not more than four. This stream was let at that period for 300*l.* per annum.

GREAT MARLOW is a place of very great embarkation, not so much for manufactures wrought there (for the trade is chiefly in bone-lace) as for goods brought thither from the neighbouring towns; a very great quantity of malt and meal particularly from High Wycomb, which is one of the greatest corn-markets on this side of the island; and beech from several parts of the county, which abounds with this wood more than any other county in England.

In the neighbourhood are several corn and paper mills, particularly on the river Loddon, between this town and High Wycomb. There are, besides, the Temple Mills, for making thimbles; and another for expressing oil from rape and flax seeds.

MARLOW has a handsome church and town-hall, with a charity-school for 20 boys, who are educated and clothed. It is a borough-town, and sends two members to parliament: the present representatives are, Thomas Williams, and Owen George Williams, Esqs.

The markets are on Saturdays; and the fair, Oct. 29. Distance, three miles south of Wycomb, and 31 from London.

About a mile hence is Little Marlow, where stood a monastery founded earlier than the reign of King John; but no trace of it now remains. About five miles distant, in the village of St. Giles Chalfont, is the house to which the immortal Milton retired in the time of the plague 1665.

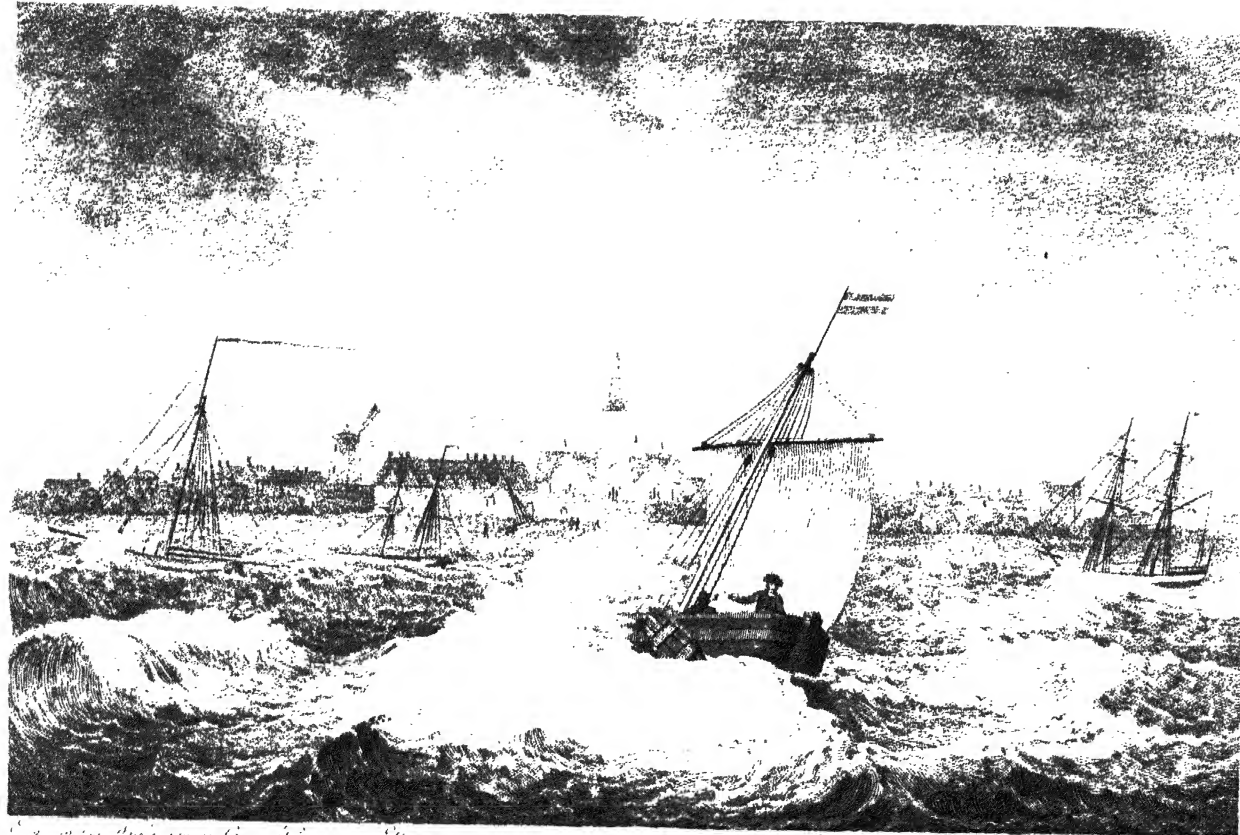
From MARLOW is seen Bisham Abbey, a View of which was given in No. V. of this Work.







Die Flucht



Die Flucht der kleinen Booten vor dem Sturm.

Published by J. G. & J. W. Smith, 15, Old Bailey, London.

YARNOUTH.





**YARMOUTH** is an ancient town of Norfolk, situated on a peninsula between the river Wensum (which runs into the Yar) and the sea; the two last lying parallel to one another, and the town in the middle. The river runs on the west side of the town, and, being become very large and deep by receiving all the rivers on that side of the county, forms the haven; and the town facing to the west also, and being open to the river, makes the finest quay in England.

**YARMOUTH** is rich and populous; but as these circumstances have been occasioned by its trade and fishery, it will not be to be wondered at if it should decrease in both; for its fishery (which used to employ 150 vessels in catching, and 40 or 50 sail in exporting) is lessened in a very considerable degree; and its trade in Norwich manufactures, Norway timbers, naval stores, coals, corn, and malt, suffers much in time of war. Beside fishing-vessels, as before mentioned, the inhabitants of this town are owners of about 250 ships.

The haven was preserved and the piers were maintained by contribution till the time of King Charles II. And let us mention the public-spiritedness of its inhabitants in Queen Elizabeth's time, who expended 31,000*l.* for that purpose; a very large sum indeed in those days. In the reign of Charles II. an act passed for levying certain duties for the same good purpose; and those have by subsequent acts been continued. For several miles off this coast is good anchorage for shipping, called **YARMOUTH Roads**: it was here that Admiral (now Lord) Duncan lay with his fleet when advice came of the Dutch having left the Texel, and whence immediately weighing anchor, he obtained a glorious and decisive victory over them on the 11th October, 1797.

The sea is here sometimes very rough, and in the autumn of 1797 considerably damaged some part of the town.

**YARMOUTH** has but one parish church, which, however, is very large, and is dedicated to St. Nicholas. Of the steeple of this church it is remarkable, that from whatever point it is viewed, it appears crooked, and as if about to fall. This steeple is very high, and on that account extremely useful as a sea-mark. The church was built in the reigns of William II. and Henry I. by Herbert Lozinga, bishop of Norwich, who left many noble works of charity and munificence, among which was the cathedral church of the see. A chapel, called St. George's, was built here in the year 1716.

**YARMOUTH** has a fine market-place, and is the most regularly built town in England. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, 18 aldermen, a chamberlain, 36 common-councilmen, and a town-clerk. It is a court of record and of admiralty. In the first they try civil causes for unlimited sums; in the latter they have power to try, condemn, and execute, without waiting for a warrant from above.

By its charter (granted by Henry II.) it is bound to send every year to the sheriff of Norwich a number of herrings baked in twenty-four pasties, which are to be delivered to the lord of the manor of East Carlton, who is to give a receipt for them, and then to carry them to the king.

It has a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and a fair on Friday and Saturday in Easter week for petty chapmen. It sends two representatives to parliament; the present are, Jervoise Clarke Jervoise, and William Peachey, Esqrs.

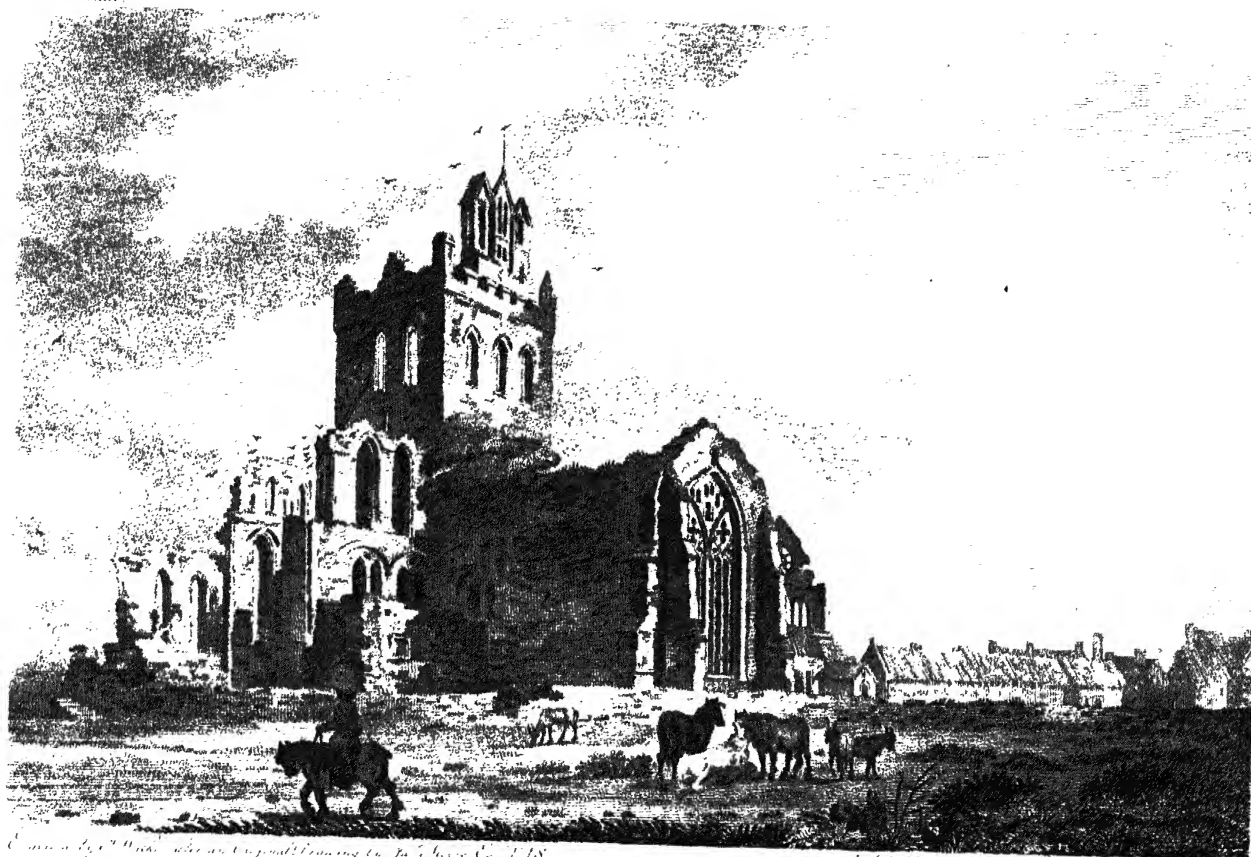
Distance from London 112 miles.







The Ruin.



Engraved by W. Wilson, after an Original Drawing by J. A. Smith, Esq. 1748.

Published by J. G. & J. W. Smith, at the Rosemary Street, London.

JEDBURGH ABBEY, Roxburghshire.





# J E D B U R G H   A B B E Y.

NUMB. LXXI.

PLATE CXLII.

THIS famous Abbey was founded for canons brought from Beauvais in France, by King David the First, one of the most pious princes of Scotland; it is situated on the west side of the river JED, near its confluence with the Teviot in Roxburghshire. Distant, about 40 miles south of Edinburgh, and 330 north from London. As Osbert, the first abbot, died A. D. 1174, in all probability the date of this establishment was a few years preceding; but the exact time cannot be ascertained.

Its situation on the borders exposed it to the depredations of the English, inasmuch as to render it unable to maintain the religious belonging to the foundation, which induced King Edward I. to remove some of them, until the house was repaired, and its condition amended. These invasions were carried on with the greatest cruelty, the victors not sparing sex, age, or profession. The priories of Restanote and Canonby were subordinate to this Abbey. In the former (situate in the shire of Angus, a mile from Forfar, and surrounded by a loch, except at one passage, defended by a draw-bridge) the papers and valuables belonging to JEDBURGH were kept.

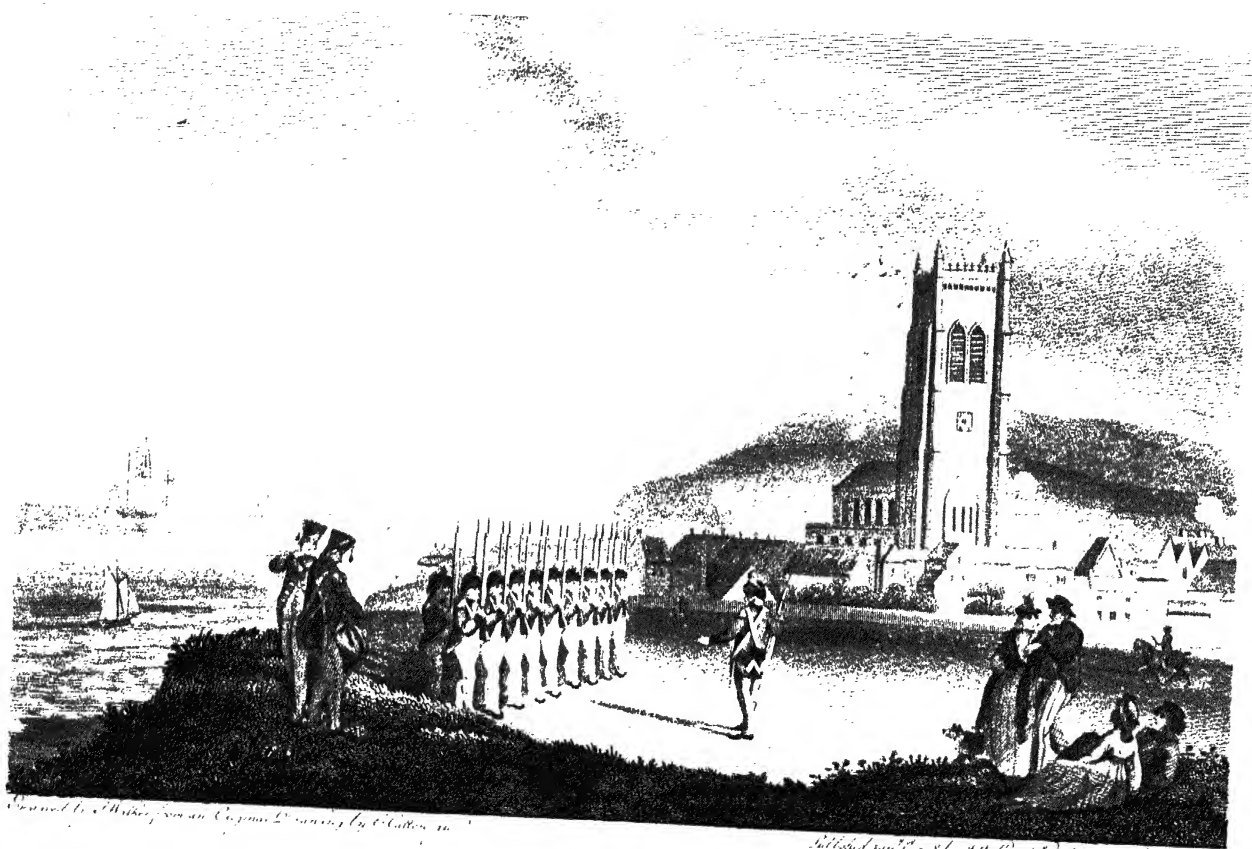
Its revenues, including its dependencies, were 1274*l.* 10*s.* Scots; and upon its suppression, the lands, being converted into a temporal lordship, were conferred on Sir Andrew Ker, of Fernhurst, ancestor to the Marquis of Lothian, by King James VI. who, being a man of parts and learning, was in favour with that king, and appointed in 1591 one of the gentlemen of his privy chamber.

JEDBURGH ABBEY is one of the finest ruins in Scotland, and is situated most beautifully on the bank of the river which gives name to it; whose current is impeded by rocks, and shaded by groves of trees. The eastern part, here represented (with the north transept), is most ruined, this end being destroyed; but the west is still very perfect, and consists of a highly enriched door of the Saxon form, and in the upper part a circular radiated window. This church is remarkable for its great length and loftiness, and exhibits a range of small Gothic arches at top, which convey a lightness and beauty peculiar to it on both sides.

The western part is converted into a modern church, as is common in Scotland in ruined cathedrals and abbey churches; and exhibits the greatest contrast imaginable to its former splendor.







Designed by W. H. Sturt, and Engraved by W. H. Sturt.

Published for the Proprietors by W. H. Sturt, 10, Abchurch Lane, London.

T. R. O. M. E. R.







# C R O M E R

NUMB. LXXII.

PLATE CXLIH.

---

IS a market town, in the hundred of North Erpingham, in the county of Norfolk, lying close to the shore of a most dangerous coast, at a distance of twenty-three miles from Norwich, and a hundred and twenty seven N. E. from London. It has a harbour, and was formerly much larger than it is at present, having had two parish churches; one of which, with many houses, was swallowed up by an inundation of the sea.

CROMER is principally inhabited and frequented by fishermen, and is famous for the excellent lobsters which are caught in great quantities in its bay; some of which are carried to Norwich, but many more to London. The coast is extremely rocky, and of course very perilous to mariners; whence CROMER BAY has, among seamen, acquired the appellation of The Devil's Throat. About the year 1692 above two hundred sail of ships, and more than one thousand persons, were lost in one night by shipwreck in this disastrous bay.

On the high ground, east of CROMER, is a light-house (seen in the VIEW) of the new construction, which, by means of clock-work, turns round, and gradually, from being scarcely perceptible, becomes extremely brilliant every minute.

CROMER market is on Saturday; and the fair is held on Whit Monday.

VOL. III.





The Inn-keeper



*Engraved by J. G. Smith, from a drawing by J. G. Smith*

*Published for J. G. Smith, at the Sign of the Three Crowns, in the Strand, London*

NEWPORT, Isle of Wight.





# N E W P O R T.

PLATE CXXXIV.

NUMB. LXXII.

THIS town is the principal one of the Isle of Wight, which forms a part of Hampshire. It is large, populous, neat, and well built (chiefly with stone), and situated, nearly in the centre of this Paradise of England, on Cowes river, which falls into the sea seven miles below it. Vessels of small burden bring merchandize to its quay from Cowes, where the larger are forced to unlade.

NEWPORT was a very ancient borough by prescription, with the title of bailiffs and burgeses; but did not send members to parliament till the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It became of some consequence in the reign of Henry II. before whose time it was under the subjection of the monks of Carisbrooke, who granted it permission to build a church and a market (represented in the View). The town was incorporated by James I. with the privileges of a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, 12 common council, a town-clerk, &c.

The mayor is chosen out of the aldermen on the Thursday preceding the Sunday before Michaelmas.

NEWPORT has one church, built with stone, which is a chapel of ease to Carisbrooke, and three spacious streets, which are paved. It had once a priory; and now contains about 500 houses.

The number of inhabitants amount to near three thousand, many of whom are persons of fortune and consideration; but it has no manufactory. There is a good charity-school, built anno 1619, and well endowed, in the largest room of which, the treaty between Charles I. and the parliamentary commissioners was carried on in 1648.

The principal traffic of NEWPORT is in grain, which is carried on to a considerable extent; it being no uncommon thing to see 200 waggon loads of corn brought at a time for sale. There are three inns of excellent accommodation for visitors, the Bugle, the Sun, and the Dragon.

The market-days are Wednesdays and Saturdays.

NEWPORT sends two representatives to parliament; the present members are, Andrew Strahan, Esq. (his Majesty's printer), and William Nisbet, Esq.

Distance from London 91 miles S. W.; from Southampton, 17 miles S.; from Cowes 4; and from Ride 8 miles.

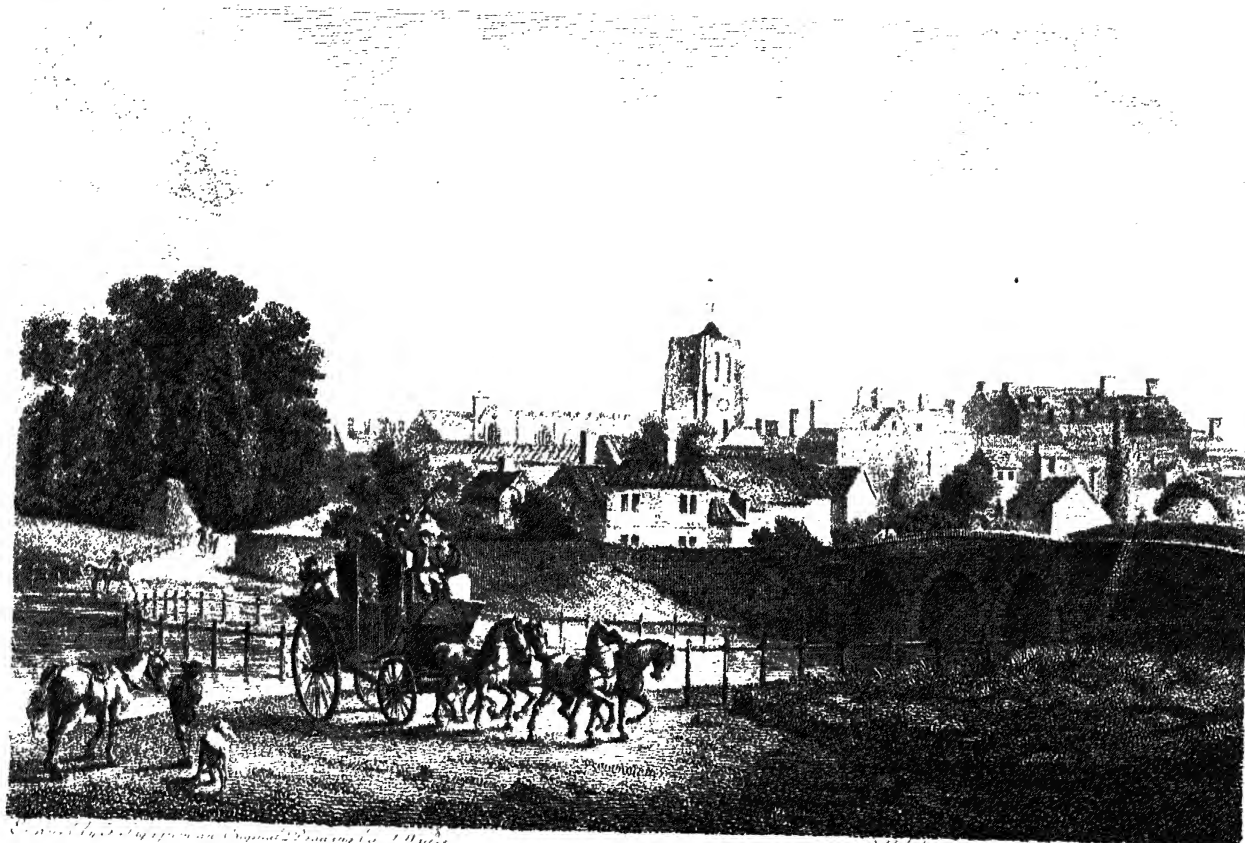
VOL. III.







The Itinerant



See next Page of engraving in Original Drawing by J. Barker

Engraved by J. Barker, at the Office of the Itinerant, No. 1, Broad Street, London

NEWPORT PAGNEL.





# NEWPORT PAGNEL

PLATE CXLV.

NUMB. LXXIII.

IS an ancient and populous town in Buckinghamshire, about 9 miles from Woburn, and 52 N. N. W. from London.

It is situated between the river Ouse and another small stream which falls into it a short distance below the town, over each of which is a large stone bridge. The country hereabout is frequently flooded, and the town has recently suffered considerable damage. It, together with the adjacent villages, carries on a very considerable trade in bone-lace, of which commodity more is made there than in any other part of England.

NEWPORT PAGNEL is neither a borough nor a corporation, though more extensive than many towns that are so. Its church is large and handsome, and is a very striking object to the traveller on his approach from the south.

The Castle, of which no traces now remain, soon after the conquest, belonged to William Fitzaufulph, from whose heirs it came immediately to the Paganel, or Pagnels, a great baronial family, from whom it obtained its additional name. The chief seat of this family was Dudley Castle in Staffordshire (derived also from Fitzaufulph). But Leland, in his Itinerary, tells us (Itin. i. f. 28), "Though the Paynells were lords of the castle of Newport Painell in Buckinghamshire, yet they had a great mynde to ly at Boutheby" (in Lincolnshire), "where they had a praty stone house withyn a mote." From the Paynells it soon came, with Dudley Castle, &c. to the Someries, another great baronial family; and by the coheirs of this family to the Bottetouts. The castle was demolished in the civil wars.

Sir John Fortescue, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, having purchased an estate hereabouts, was buried in this town, the learned Camden himself directing the funeral as Clarencieux King of Arms. In 1661 Arthur Annesley was created Baron of NEWPORT PAGNEL and Earl of Anglesea.

The VIEW is taken at the northern entrance to the town, and the bridge seen in it is used for carriages only when the waters are out.

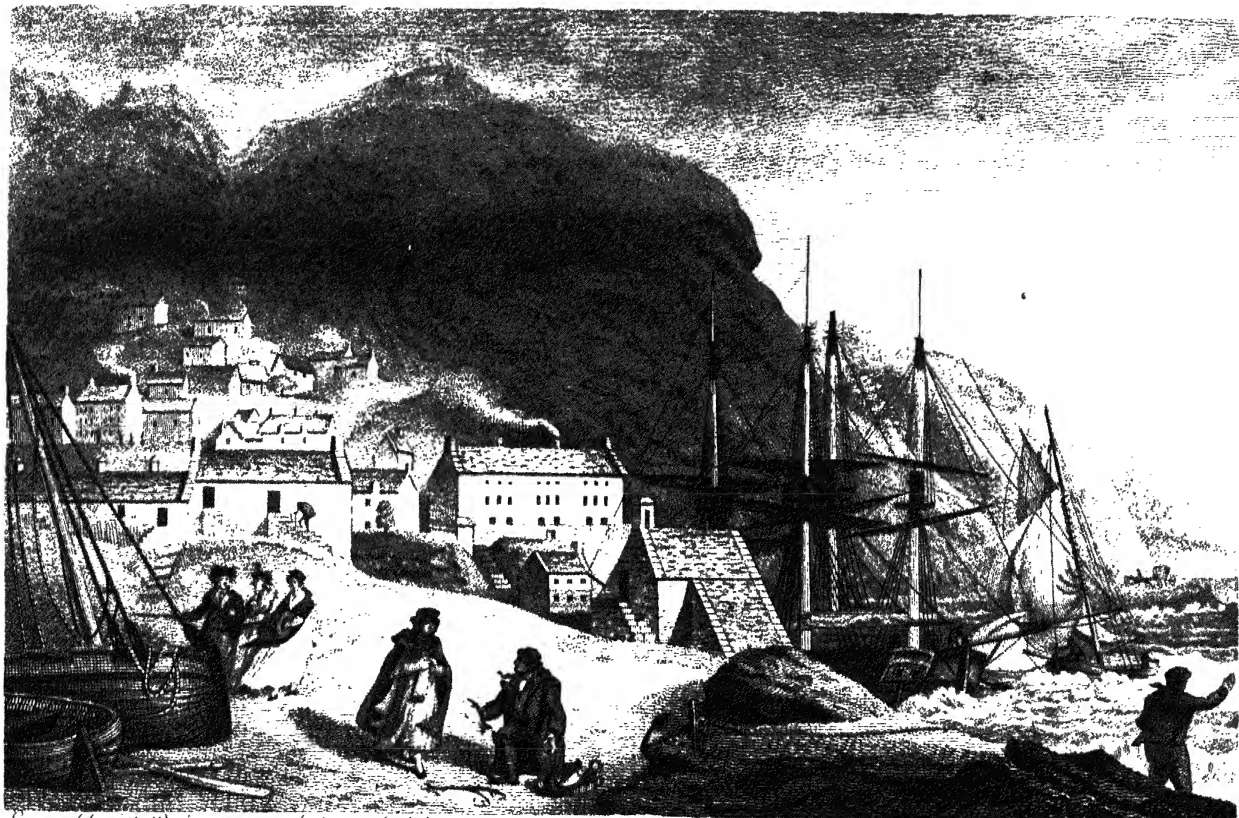
NEWPORT PAGNEL has a market on Saturdays; and fairs on April 22, June 22, October 22, and December 22.

VOL. III.









Engraved by W. H. Smith from an Original Drawing by C. Collins Junr.

Published & Sold by W. H. Smith & Co. in Pall Mall, London.





# B A R M O U T H.

PLATE CXLVI.

NUMB. LXXIII.

THIS is a small seaport village of Merionethshire, in North Wales, about 10 miles from Dolgelly (of which place a View was published in No. XXXI. of this work). It consists of a single irregular street, one side of which is built on a solid rocky mountain, that is of so stupendous a height, as to excite in the beholder apprehensions, not only for his own safety, but for that of the inhabitants; the chief food of whom and of the neighbouring peasantry is fish, which is had in the greatest abundance.

The houses, which are formed out of this mountain rock, are in excellent condition, and seem, like those who reside in them, to set winds and waves at defiance. The roads about this neighbourhood are indescribably beautiful; that from this place to Dolgelly must be seen, to have any idea of its charms.

Viewing from the rocky side of the village the natives in their fishing-boats, the latter seem like buoys, and those who row them are scarcely perceptible. The village itself, on the contrary, viewed from the ocean, is extremely picturesque.

In tempestuous weather, a most sublime assemblage of objects here present themselves. The dark shading and stupendous height of these rocks which overhang the ocean, the mountain billows that, ascending midway, dash against them and recoil, "as if disappointed (to use Mr. Pratt's expression) in their ambition to reach the summit," which is sometimes enveloped with clouds; the vessels that seem crowding into the harbour, and almost taking shelter in the houses on the beach; the awful rolling of a thunder-storm and electric convulsions, the reverberations of the former among the rocks, and the terrific flashes of the latter on all the objects both at sea and land, with the intermingled roar of the waves, finish a scene, the magnificence of which Nature in her troubled moments does not exceed, perhaps, in any part of our island.

The cottages themselves are clothed with ivy, and are among the most romantic things ever seen; the inside (generally one small room) crowded with fourteen or perhaps sixteen inhabitants, most of them busily employed, and all in different occupations. Indigence and industry are here alike conspicuous; but all the varieties that characterize happiness appear to reside among them. Thus does the goodness of Nature administer equivalents for the poverty of her meanest offspring.

BARMOUTH is distant from London 215 miles. It is an admirable watering-place; and the beach is excellent.





### The Home visit



*Handwritten:* ... ..

*Published by Hare, Rogers & Walker, Stationers, West L. London*

其 中 。







# R Y E.

PLATE CXLVII.

NUMB. LXXIV.

THIS is an ancient town in Suffex, governed by a mayor and jurats, and was formerly of great reputation, enjoying the immunities and privileges of the Cinque Ports; among the rest, that of sending burgesſes to parliament, which it has done from 43d Edward III.; but it afterwards became inconfiderable, either on account of the vicinity of Wincheſſea, or the receſs of the ſea.

It was fortified and walled about, in the reign of the above king, by William de Ipres, Earl of Kent, who likewiſe built a tower, which is ſtill ſtanding, and called by his name, on the brow of the hill on which the town ſtands, and commanding a fine view of the ſea.

Ipres Tower is now a priſon, having a dark and gloomy aſpect too well ſuited to its uſe: in form it is ſquare, with a round tower at each angle, and ſmall windows.

RYE is waſhed on the weſt and ſouth ſides by the ſalt water, and on the eaſt by the river Rother. Over that branch of the ſea which is on the ſouth of the town, called Fillingham Water, was formerly a ferry, but now a bridge.

This town ſtands on the very edge of the county, on the borders of Kent, 68 miles from London. The church is the largeſt parochial one in the county, and is built in the form of a croſs, with a tower, ſide aiſles to chancel and tranſept, having the appearance of great antiquity.

Here was a houſe of Auſtin Friars, founded in the reign of Edward III. if not before, and the hall or chapel of it is yet remaining in good preſervation, now uſed as a ſtore-houſe, yet ſtill called the Friary.

In addition to the above is the GATE leading to Romney, which ſtill forms a barrier to the town, inwardly of no great height; but on the outſide, the ground being much lower, on which the round towers ſtand, it preſents a reſpectable aſpect.

The ſubject of the annexed PRINT is a view of the above gate taken on one ſide, and ſhowing the inner front in perſpective.

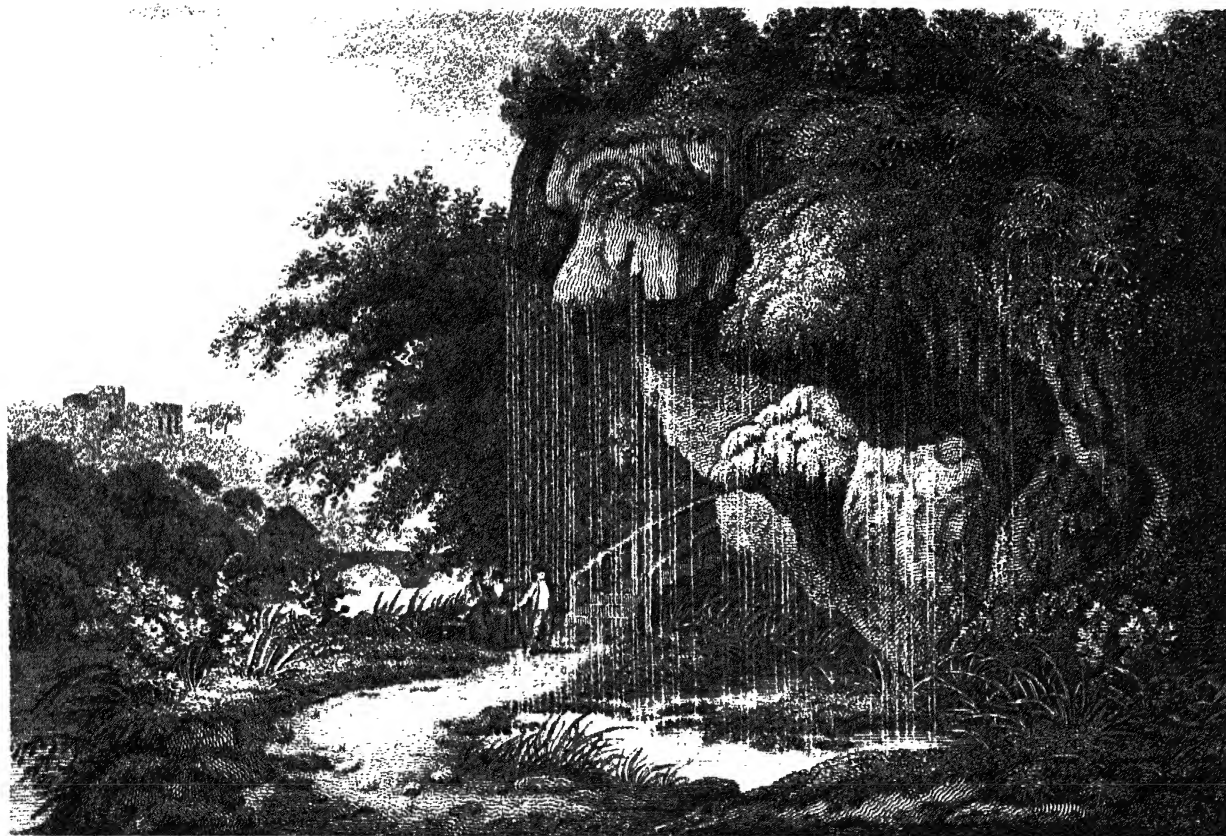
RYE has been rendered, in former times, a convenient port for ſhips diſtreſſed by tempeſts; but the favours of the ſea are inconstant, the impetuous tides latterly bringing in ſo much ſand as to deny a paſſage for veſſels of burden.

VOL. III.





The Itinerant.



Engraved by W. B. Mackenzie, from a drawing by J. G. Thompson.

Published by W. B. Mackenzie, 10, Pall Mall, London.

THE DROPPING WELL, YORK.





THIS remarkable Spring rises in a field near Knaresborough, in the Well Riding of the county of York. The DROPPING WELL, at a very short distance from its source, flows over a rock (whose summit overhangs the base four or five feet) nearly covered with moss, which disperses the water so equally over the surface of the upper part of the rock, 20 feet in height, that it falls from the numberless ends of the moss in such minute and incessant drops, as to resemble violent rain. The rock is continually increasing by lapidification, but by slow and imperceptible degrees, and the face of it is beautified by the most brilliant and varied tints Nature can produce. This petrifying well (as it is called) is within a few yards of the river Nid, into which its waters fall, and at the entrance has manifested its encrusting quality by having formed a rock in the river.

The Well is the property of the respectable family of Slingsby, and it is let with a house and other premises to a publican. The access to the Well is through the public-house, up a gravelled walk parallel with the Nid, and shaded by a plantation of forest trees. The occupier procures annually many birds nests, with their eggs, which are placed in the moss on the shelves and in the holes of the rock, in such situations, that the water constantly flows over them, and in about six or eight weeks they become strongly encrusted with stone. The water will also encrust various other substances; but on them it requires eight or ten months to complete its operation. The publican disposes of his curiosities to the visitors of the Well at moderate prices. It is said that the water is largely impregnated with calcareous earth, and with a little nitre and sulphur; and that it has an acid property. Tradition reports that Mother Shipton was born at the foot of this Well.

The circular towers and masonry stone works, the remains of the once famous castle; the town and church of Knaresborough; the river; the stone bridge, and the mill; the woods and plantations; the lofty perpendicular limestone quarries; the cottages at their feet; the hermitage in their centre; and the whimsical Fort Montague at their summit; all conspire to render the scenery of this little spot supereminently picturesque.

The town of Knaresborough is about 13 miles from York, and 200 N. by W. from London. It is an ancient borough by prescription, and was formerly called the Yorkshire Spaw, though the springs are at Harrowgate (a View of which was published in No. LVI. of this work), a distance of 3 or 4 miles from the town, but in the same parish. The advantage from these springs is considerably decreased of late, by the celebrity of the Spaw at Scarborough, a View of which town is in No. XLV. of this work.

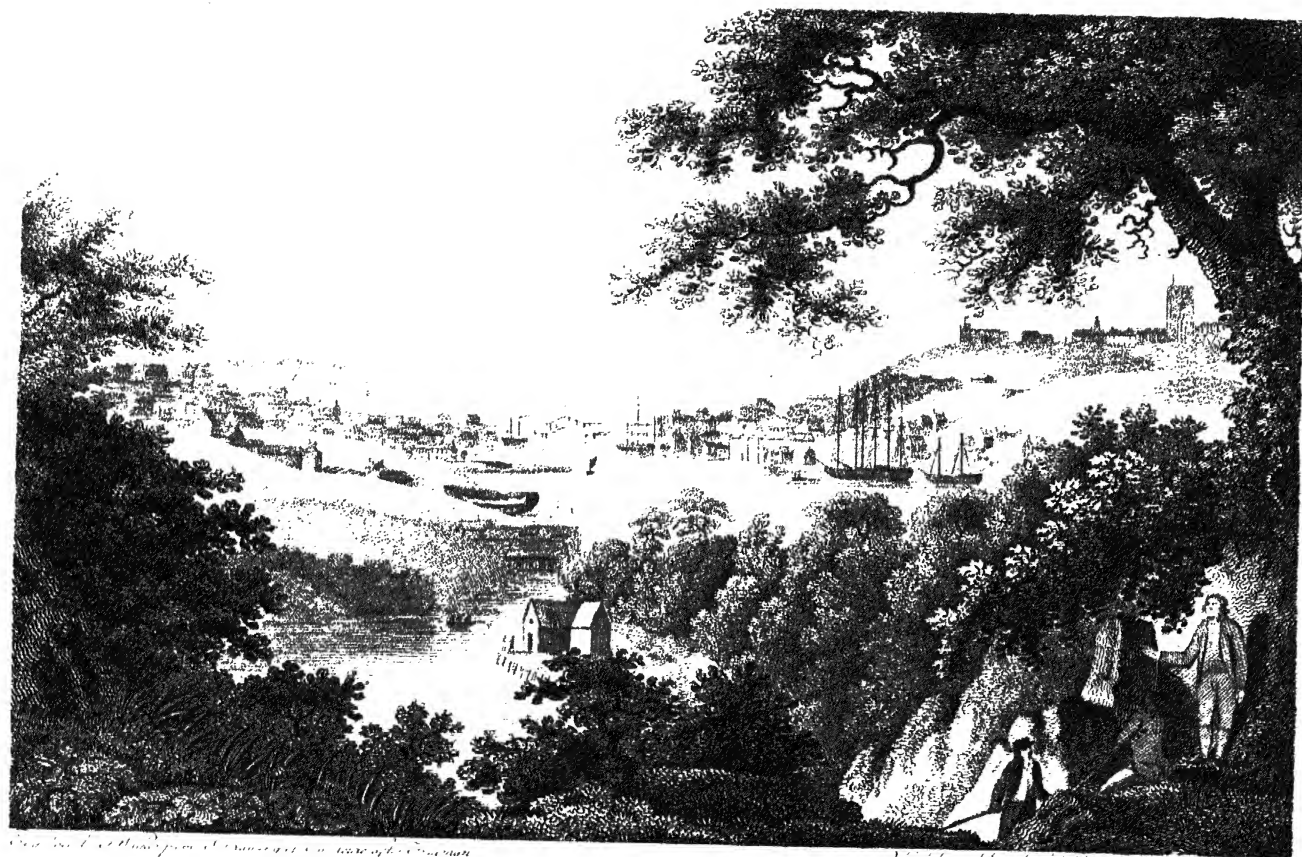
We must not omit to mention, to the honour of this place, that in the interregnum its castle (defended by only 120 men) sustained a long siege by the Parliament forces under Lilburn; and when, through the treachery of one of the townsmen, the besiegers had effected a breach in a weak part of the wall, these brave defenders, by two spirited sallies, obtained a capitulation granting them permission to retire whither they pleased.

Knaresborough is better than three furlongs in length, has a market on Wednesdays, and six fairs, held on the Wednesdays after Jan. 24 and March 12; on May 6; Monday after Aug. 10; Wednesday after Aug. 12; and Dec. 13. It is governed by a bailiff, and sends two members to Parliament: the present representatives being Lord John Townshend, and James Hare, Esq.









*View of Whitby from the North, as seen from the North*

*Whitby, as seen from the North, as seen from the North*

WHITBY.





WHITBY, a considerable sea-port in the North Riding of the county of York, is situated 243 miles north of London.

The Saxon name of the place was *Strenshal*, signifying a conspicuous building on the coast. It was afterwards called *Prefstby*, or the habitation of priests; and is now named *Whitby*, the *white village*.

The town stands on two opposite declivities, gradually declining to the borders of the river Esk, whose small streams are here lost in the German Ocean, after dividing the place into two nearly equal parts, connected by a draw-bridge.

There are some very spacious and elegant houses in the town, belonging to the opulent inhabitants; but the streets are in general incommodious.

The port is protected from the violence of the waves by five piers, one of which, extending a considerable way into the sea, is finished in a handsome manner, and terminates in a circular head, forming a battery mounted with five guns (18 pounders); and the entrance of the port is altogether defended by twenty-two guns.

WHITBY is in great repute for ship-building, which forms a considerable branch of trade in the port. Here are also five commodious docks for repairing ships, and three considerable manufactories of sail-cloth.

The amount of the tonnage of ships belonging to this port is from forty to fifty thousand tons measurement.

There are several alum-works in the vicinity, which are the only manufactories of that kind at present employed in the kingdom.

The number of inhabitants in the town, at a moderate calculation, is 14,000, and in the whole parish, 16,000.

The church is an ancient structure, situated upon an eminence to the east of the town, to which there is an ascent of 198 steps.

The abbey, a venerable ruin, of Gothic architecture, contiguous to the church, was founded by Oswy, King of Northumberland, in the year 656. The celebrated Lady Hilda, of royal descent, was the first abbess. Her remains are interred in Hackness church.

WHITBY is indisputably a sea-port of eminence, and the inhabitants have acquired great opulence by successful adventures in shipping.

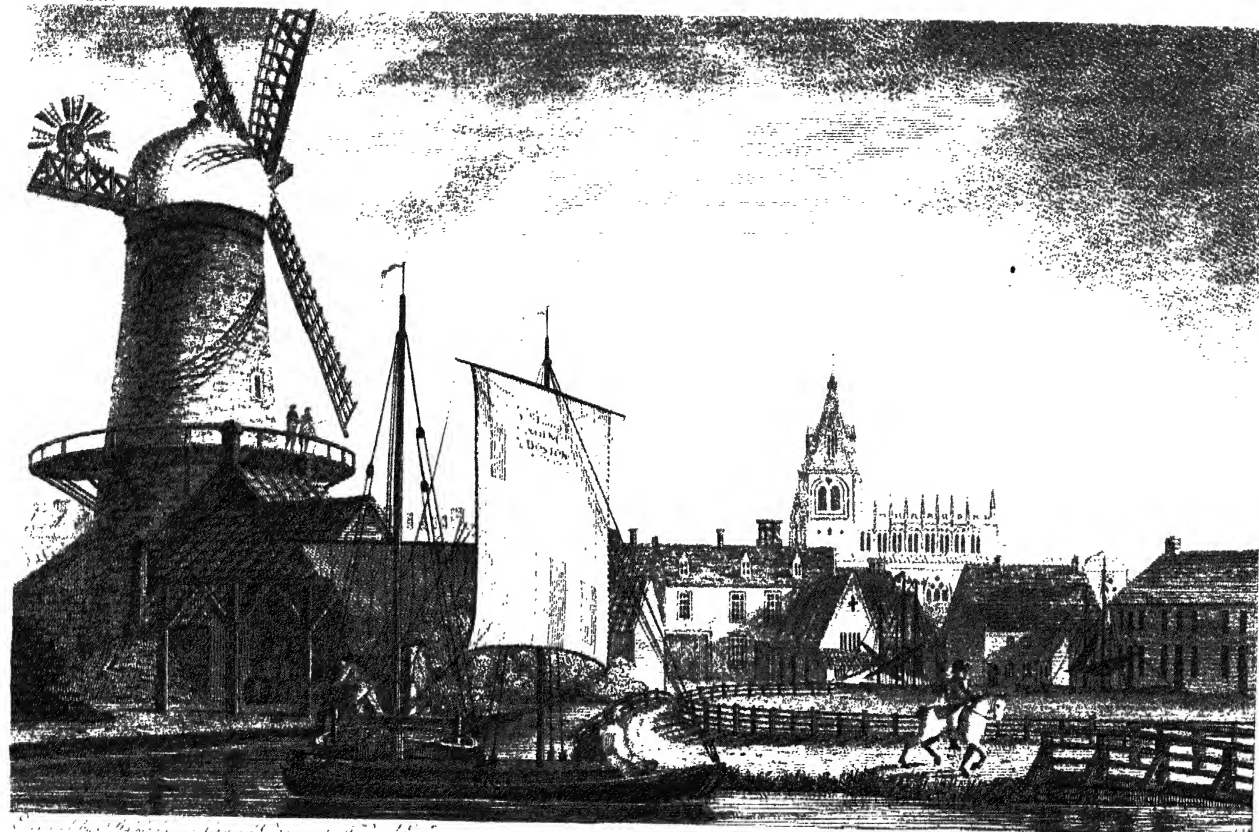
In November 1710 a dreadful storm happened here, which did upwards of 40,000l. damage to the shipping.

WHITBY market is on Saturday, and abundantly supplied.









## SEAFORD.





THIS is a very considerable market town in Lincolnshire, situate in a pleasant valley in the division of Kesteven, 17 miles south from Lincoln, an equal distance west from Boston, and 116 north from London. It stands on the banks of the river Lea, one mile and a half below its source, which with a rapid yet pellucid stream rushes through the town, contributing to the health and cleanliness of it, and affording the inhabitants the purest water, with the advantages of a navigable river. Its course is so quick, that it never is frozen; within the space of two miles it drives several mills, and then falls into the Witham.

Antecedent to 1135, Alexander Bishop of Lincoln built a castle at Sleaford, in the S. W. part of the town, at which King John rested, extremely sick, after leaving Swinhead Abbey, on his way to Newark, where he died a few days after. Some writers charge a monk of Swinhead with poisoning the King; others attribute his death to an indulgence in fruit; but this event may be ascribed to the chagrin and fatigue he had recently experienced in passing the estuary betwixt Norfolk and Lincolnshire, in which the whole of his treasure and baggage, with many of his friends, were lost. Only a part of the castle wall is now standing.

In 1603, Robert Carr, Esq. Chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster, founded a free school here, and an hospital for 12 poor men: the estates of the family, after the decease of Sir Edward Carr in 1683, came by marriage to the Earl of Bristol.

On the east side of the market-place stands the church, a curious Gothic structure, in good repair, though much despoiled in the civil wars. It is a fine object; but the base of the spire, being of an unpleasant breadth, gives it rather a heavy appearance.

The town consists of four streets, that incline to the cardinal points, issuing from the market-place, which would form a beautiful square, if one of its angles were not unfortunately broken by the projection of a few houses; notwithstanding which, it is spacious, and consists of buildings superior to those seen in most towns of the same extent. The inhabitants, amounting to upwards of 1400, are well disposed to the present government, and are noted for their sociability toward each other, and civility to strangers. The principal inns are the George and the Angel. On Monday is held a weekly market, well supplied with excellent provisions. It has two fairs; besides which, the markets on Easter and Whit Monday are equal to the largest fairs.

SLEAFORD is an improving place, but especially within the last five or six years, during which period several inclosures have taken place; the river has been rendered navigable, and a turnpike road made over fens before impassable. From the navigation the inhabitants derive a considerable trade, and by the road a direct communication is opened between the north-east quarter of the county and the metropolis, through the town. For these advantages the inhabitants are much indebted to the effectual support given by the Earl of Bristol; but perhaps not less to the unequalled endeavours of some inhabitants, who from local knowledge were well able to recommend to their noble patron objects the most proper and advantageous.

The View is taken close to a mill at the head of the navigation. The yard, gateway, and back front of the George inn are seen in the centre of the picture; and the road to the inn from Boston.



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N. B. The engraved title for this volume was given in No. 65.

**ERRATA.** Description of Plate cxiii. first line, for *St. James*, read *St. John's*.  
 Plate cxiv. fourth line, for *Frederick*, read *Francis*.  
 Description of Plate cxl. near the end of the second line, for *pointed*, read *painted*.  
 Description of Newport (Isle of Wight), for Plate cxxxiv. read cxliv.













